

NEWS IN BRIEF

King attends Prince Ali graduation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Ali Ibn Al Hussein was among paratrooper graduates of the special forces at a special ceremony attended by His Majesty King Hussein. Prince Ali, along with a group of paratroopers performed the free-fall jump in front of the King, Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein and Prince Hashem Ibn Al Hussein and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lieutenant-General Abdul Hafez Kaabneh.

King sends good wishes to Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday sent a cable of good wishes to Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the anniversary of Yemen's October revolution. The King wished the president continued health and happiness and the Yemeni people continued progress and prosperity.

Jordan to help South Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Al Abbadi and the Lebanese Ambassador to Jordan Ahmad Ibrahim Wednesday discussed the implementation of the King's directives for Jordan's contribution to the reconstruction of the devastated South Lebanon that resulted from Israeli raids. The Jordanian assistance will be channelled through the Hashemite Charity Organisation. Dr. Abbadi is the organisation's secretary general.

Hassan returns from New York

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Talal Al Hassan returned home Wednesday after representing Jordan at the U.N. General Assembly meetings. He said he held talks with U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali and a number of foreign ministers attending the assembly's annual session and discussed with them Middle East developments and the peace process.

Maihas asks teachers not to smoke in classrooms

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Abdul Rahim Maihas Wednesday urged the Ministries of Education and Higher Education to ban teachers from smoking in classrooms and in front of their students. The minister said that teachers should serve as a good example to the students and should abstain from smoking before them since smoking is detrimental to health and to the socio-economic development of the country.



PRESERVE HERITAGE:

Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Wednesday visited the Department of Antiquities and discussed with its director archaeological activities carried out at various sites in cooperation with foreign agencies. The prime minister said that close cooperation between the department and

other government bodies was required to help preserve the antiquities of Jordan and guard archaeological sites that form attraction for tourists. Dr. Majali said that owing to Jordan housing a great deal of antiquities, excavating and preserving archaeological sites should be given proper support and funding.

Candidate registration starts today

Majali reiterates Jordan's commitment to peace, urges people to vote

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Wednesday reiterated Jordan's keenness on establishing peace and stability in the Middle East.

Dr. Majali said Jordan enjoys a central geographic location in the Middle East that would enable it to play an important role in the region's affairs.

He said the country was enjoying economic stability despite the upheavals of the past few years. He said that stability was result of Jordan's adherence to the economic restructuring programme.

The prime minister urged all Jordanian voters to participate in the elections and exercise their right to vote. The elections, he added, will be fair and free and will reflect the true sense of democracy in the Kingdom. Dr. Majali was speaking during a visit he made to the Department of Antiquities.

Also Wednesday the Ministry of Interior issued a statement urging candidates and their supporters to refrain from using the state emblem in their election campaign meetings or

in advertisements. The statement said that no one was allowed to use loud speakers mounted on vehicles as part of the campaign and no one will be allowed to paste posters, draw sketches or paint graffiti on walls and posts except in areas assigned for that purpose by the municipalities.

Candidates have three days — Thursday, Friday and Saturday — to register with provincial governors in their respective constituencies. The governors and their staff will be working on Friday to receive the applications.

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Crown Prince urges closer cooperation in Arab World

BEIRUT (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday urged the private industrial sectors of Jordan and Lebanon to carry out joint ventures that would benefit the Lebanese and the Jordanian people.

Arab states possess huge economic and financial potentials sufficient to help the Arab Nation confront the coming economic challenges, said the Crown Prince in an address delivered to the opening session of a conference on Lebanese industry and inter-Arab industrial cooperation. Delivering the address on behalf of the Crown Prince was Minister of Industry and Trade Bassam Al Saket.

"Under the new world order, we are bound to witness regional development, and we ought to move rapidly and take active part in the developments so that we can protect the interests of our people," said the Crown Prince.

Those who fear economic, political or social changes are actually trying to escape from confronting realities, added Prince Hassan.

Referring to the latest developments in the area and their influence on the people of the region, Prince Hassan said

that lack of confidence in an unstable region led to the flight of capital and skilled manpower.

"We have to find drastic solutions for the imbalances and economic, social and political problems that accumulated in the region over the past centuries and we ought to deal with such issues like economic and industrial development, water, refugees and the environment, added Prince Hassan.

Prince Hassan said that a sustainable economic development and a durable peace have certain requirements such as close cooperation among the countries of the region.

In the climate of peace, he added, Arab states look forward to receiving financial support from donor nations concerned with the peace and will continue to intensify efforts towards attracting investments in the Arab World so that peace can be just and durable.

Prince Hassan presented a seven-point proposal, which he said is needed to ensure continued cooperation among the countries of the region and necessary to secure improved living conditions for the people.

The Crown Prince proposed the stimulation of the Arab common market which, he said, has been dormant but whose agreement provides a model example for inter-Arab cooperation.

He suggested that Arab states open up their borders to the flow of capital and labour, thus paving the ground for the birth of a major economic Arab bloc. He urged full exploitation of potential resources.

He said Arab states can work together and take measures to attract Arab funds deposited abroad and create the suitable investment climate for such ventures.

Prince Hassan stressed that modern technology is of paramount importance at this stage, saying that the Arab World could initiate joint industrial schemes in cooperation with industrial countries.

For Arab industry to succeed, he said, attention must be given to the question of standards and specifications, which, he said, should cater to the international system. He also said that industrialists must give attention to the protection of the environment which should be safeguarded.

Report: Israeli oppression of Palestinians on the rise

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation forces continued to use arbitrary measures against Palestinians in the occupied territories last month despite remarkable progress in the Arab-Israeli peace process especially on the Palestinian-Israeli track, according to the monthly report issued by the Palestinian Affairs Department at the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs.

The report said, had distorted Palestinians' feelings of joy and delight over the prospects for peace in the region.

According to the report, the Israeli forces stormed numerous residential areas in the

Gaza Strip and totally demolished a number of houses. The total number of Palestinians killed during last month rose to 20, 15 in Gaza. Thus, the number of Palestinians killed since the beginning of the intifada in December 1987 reached 1,515.

The report also criticised continuous Israeli settlements in and around Jerusalem which aims at "creating a new reality in the city that would prevent its return to the Arabs through peace talks."

Quoting official Israeli estimates, the report said that the number of Jewish settlers inside Jerusalem will reach to 700,000 in twenty years "in

order for Palestinians to realise that reunification of Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty is irreversible."

In addition to increased settlements, large-scale arrests and various kinds of violations of Palestinian human rights, the report cited Israeli practices in Al Fara'a prison, Al Fara'a, which holds 600 Palestinian detainees, is considered the worst detaining centre in terms of medical, psychological and physical treatment. The prison's administration deprives detainees of water for long periods of time during the day and the detainees suffer from lack of regular medical check-up.

Seminar calls for comprehensive disaster management strategy

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day seminar on disaster management organised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ended here Wednesday with a call for the drawing of a comprehensive national strategy to deal with natural disasters and their consequences.

Participants at the seminar recommended that such a strategy provide for measures aimed at reducing the extent of damage to man and the environment and provide plans enabling the concerned authorities to take precautionary measures.

The participants, who represented the private and the public sectors in the country including the Civil Defence Department (CDD) and universities, proposed the creation of a technical committee to work

out the strategy in cooperation with the CDD. The technical committee could provide advice to the Higher Civil Defence Council about training of cadres and other requirements involved in rescue operations and would coordinate cooperation with foreign and international organisations in this respect, said a statement at the end of the meetings.

Also recommended are the creation of a national fund to deal with the effects of disasters. The fund would be supported financially and in kind by world organisations.

A call was made to the CDD to distribute maps indicating the areas where natural disasters and earthquakes could happen and to install early warning systems at these areas. The participants urged the concerned authorities to prom-

ote the work of the Jordanian Seismological Centre and to support its activities technically and financially, and to establish a national network which can monitor environmental changes.

The statement said that the delegates urged the U.N. organisation and its various agencies to extend help to Jordan in the fields of health education, agriculture and housing so as to enable the country properly deal with the negative effects of waves of migrations to the country.

The workshop discussed means of improving readiness to deal with the consequences of disasters, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and the involvement of non-governmental and international organisations in relief efforts.

Under the patronage of Her Majesty
Queen Noor Al-Hussein
The CEREBRAL PALSY FOUNDATION
Invites you to participate in the

CHARITY WALK

From HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL - JORDAN
10 A.M. Friday 15 Oct. 1993
To AL-AHLI CLUB - 8th. Circle



Join Our Walk & Festival
3 J.D. For Children & Students
5 J.D. For Adults
HELP US TO HELP THEM
C.P.F. Mecca St. Tel. 813701

March for good cause

AMMAN (J.T.) — "Help us to help them," is the slogan of the charity march organised by the Cerebral Palsy Foundation to take place Friday under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor. The march, which will start from the Hotel Inter-Continental Jordan (Third Circle) and end at Al Ahli Club (off the Eighth Circle), will be followed by a festival of dances and music at the club.

Proceeds will go to the foundation's centres in Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Aqaba and Salt. Cerebral Palsy is a condition of damage that results from mal-development in the early years of life.

The Cerebral Palsy Foundation, established in 1977, offers medical services, rehabilitation (which includes physiotherapy, supportive therapy and a toy library), family counselling as well as manufacturing aids and equipment like special chairs with trays and potties, exercise pillows, braces and walkers.

The march starts at 10 a.m. and tickets are for JD 5 for adults and JD 3 for children and students.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Caricature drawings exhibition by late cartoonist Naji Al Ali at the Pakistani Universities Alumni Club in Jabal Amman.
- ★ Exhibition of handicrafts at Abu Jaber estate, Yadoudeh (next to Kam Zaman) on Friday.
- ★ Art exhibition by artists Mahmoud Taha and Salman Abbas at Ab'and Art Gallery.
- ★ Photo exhibition displaying pictures from Jordan and Syria by German artist J. Swakowski at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ Art exhibition by Mrs. Lucy Marto, Janine Saaf, and Tete Wegelius at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILMS

- ★ Film entitled "House of Wax" at the American Centre at 5:00 p.m.

FOLKLORE GROUP

- ★ Al Hanouch Folklore Group presenting a variety of dances and songs at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

DRAMAS

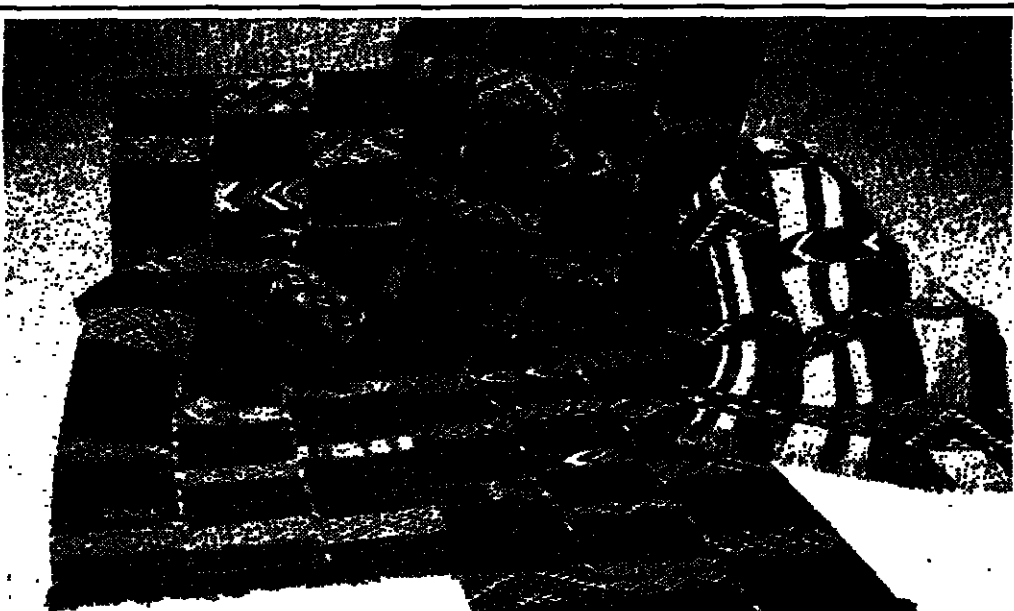
- ★ Children's drama entitled "Aladdin's Lamp" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m.

BOOK EXHIBITION

- ★ Comprehensive book and educational aids exhibition at the International Exhibition Hall - University Road.

OPEN DISCUSSION

- ★ Open discussion with Sudanese artist Mohammed Omar Khalil at Darat Al Fann, Jabal Luweibdeh at 6:00 p.m.



Different types of rugs made by the Hweitat tribe

2-year-old centre exhibits colourful wares

By Ica Wahbeh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Between Oct. 15 and 24, the Jordan Design and Trade Centre is holding an exhibition of its products at Yadoudeh, next to Kam Zaman.

The centre, established by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation to revitalize the handicraft industry in the Kingdom, will display ceramics, glassware, wrought iron, furniture and the sine qua non, its most famous weaving and embroidery creations.

The young centre (only 2 years old), whose products have asserted themselves strongly in the local and international markets, works with 30 different groups, community centres and private businesses, some connected with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), some welfare organisations, providing help in three areas:

— It aids in product development (design). Working with Jordanian or Palestinian designs, the centre, while leaving these designs unchanged, strives to apply them in such a way that it appeals to the taste of modern-day buyers.

A round of the centre's display stands is the most convincing factor as far as beauty and attraction are concerned. Graceful, stylised embroidery patterns find

their way on carpets whose colours cater to the most demanding tastes.

Exquisitely delicate stitches are applied on modern fabrics of the latest colour fashion (brick sunset, khaki, turquoise) to create luxurious cushions, elegant bags or purses, decorative frames or ladies' gowns.

— It trains in technical and management areas. Industrial sewing and finishing are stressed on in order to improve the overall quality of the finished product. Special attention is also given to the wool processing: dyeing, washing, spinning. The centre has developed new looms that are more efficient and less tiring.

As for management training, the centre works with women, training them in processing orders, production planning, cost, pricing, communication with workers, packaging, labeling.

— It does marketing. The sales are done on three markets: export, local and tourist.

that the local business is so good that "we think of a retail shop."

The care to create jobs is emphasised by Mr. O'Connor who says that 2,000 people, 90 per cent of them women, were helped by the project, meaning that "we reach 12,000 to 15,000 people from Mukheiber in the north to Wadi Musa in the south."

Four towns in the south alone, in the Hweitat tribe region, have 600 women involved in a project entailing wool washing, spinning and weaving.

"We kept their designs and worked with the colour to make them more appealing," says Mr. O'Connor.

The centre prides itself with reviving two stitches that had completely died out: the "Maani" stitch, in the south, and the "Jordanian" one (or "Jerash") in Irbid and Ramtha, in the north.

Under consideration is a basket weaving project. The raw material would be palm leaf and banana fiber. From the look of the few samples on display at the centre it could be another successful undertaking of the centre. The exhibition in Yadoudeh, to take place in a 250-year-old building and, as such, in a "historical setting", is going to be more than just that. Food and drinks booths will create a fair-like atmosphere only enhanced by the colourful, aesthetically-alluring products the centre displays.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN NOOR AL-HUSSEIN

you are cordially
invited to an
Exhibition of Handicrafts
Specially Selected by
The Jordan Design & Trade Center
Noor Al Hussein Foundation

October 15 - 24
10:00 AM - 8:00 PM Daily

Abu Jaber Touristic Estate, Yadoudeh
Off the Airport road, next to Kam Zaman

Noor Al Hussein Foundation is grateful to
Mr. Samir and Asy Abu Jaber
in holding the exhibition.

For more information, Telephone: 69914112

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975
مجلس النشر العربية مستقلة نشر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

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University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 214977 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Clear signs for new beginning

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's speech Tuesday was the clearest signal yet that Jordan's blessing of the Palestinian-Israeli deal is total and unequivocal. There was a time when Jordan's position on the PLO-Israeli accord was interpreted as either lukewarm or laden with reservations that prompted many Jordanians to view the agreement in negative and suspicious terms. Now that the record has been set straight, Jordanians and Palestinians can go on with their lives unperturbed by the events of the past. This also sets the stage for full participation in the Nov. 8 general elections by all Jordanians regardless of their origin or where they intend to go in the future. It is unfortunate that such a firm and bold interpretation of the Jordanian-Palestinian relations was not elucidated at an earlier date, a delay that gave rise to all sorts of negative speculations and innuendoes. But better late than never, as the old adage says. With the shedding of all complex and lingering doubts, the stage both in Jordan and in the occupied territories is set for dealing with the remaining issues of the ongoing peace process with ever more determination and resolution. The first order of business in this vein is to prepare for the next parliamentary elections without any hesitations or fears, on the basis of regarding all Jordanians as Jordanians, no matter what their origins or political beliefs are. This in essence was the message of the King over and over again. It is high time that we, Jordanians of all people, begin to believe in this proposition before we can expect others to share it with us. This will also serve as a notice to Arab and non-Arab parties that Amman has no fears from the Palestinians taking their destinies into their own hands just as it has no hesitation in moving ahead with its own plans for the future. Gone are the days when this country could be intimidated and pressured to take a course that could be fatal to its national interests.

Amman was burned many times in the past and now is the time to break with past archaic traditions and policies. The organic link between Jordan and Palestine has already been forged with blood, history and shared destiny and no amount of short-sighted interests can sever the relations between the two peoples. Once the faith in oneself is cemented by the kind of signals that the Monarch has been showing of late, there is no limit to the kind of positive relations that could be nurtured and cultivated between Jordanians and Palestinians. Once there is clarity of vision and hang ups are effectively eliminated, the future for both peoples would become irreversibly bright and promising. With all the past anxieties well behind us now, we can all look forward to a new beginning in our lives.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'i daily Wednesday described His Majesty King Hussein's nationwide address as serving as a set of guidelines for his people concerning domestic affairs, the peace process and various other issues. By stressing the need for enhancing the national unity in Jordan, the King is urging citizens to rally their ranks to serve the common causes, regardless of their origins, to exercise their duty of electing those who can best represent the nation and safeguard its higher interests and to fully back the Palestinian people in their drive to attain their national aspirations, said the daily. The King stressed that the PLO leadership has all the right to represent the Palestinian people and take whatever measures necessary to ensure the return of their rights, said the paper. In referring to the future Palestinian-Jordanian relationship, the King made it clear that once the Palestinians have regained their lands and their rights, they would be in a position to determine the kind of relationship they want with the Jordanian people, added the daily. Stressing that Jordan would never retreat from the path of democracy, King Hussein said that the coming parliamentary elections would be free and fair and would reflect a bright picture of Jordan to the outside world, the paper stressed. The paper said that the King has made it clear that there can be no room for attempt by anyone to derail the march to democracy.

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i daily Wednesday warned that though peace under a new regional order is bound to be imposed on Jordan, Jordanians should not accept just anything that is being offered them. We are bound to get on the train, but we should not descend at just any station, upon others' orders, said Faded Al Fanek. Although the coming peace is bound to bring about a new kind of hegemony, such a development can by no standard cancel national aspirations and can by no means stop us from deciding on matters and taking options that we consider essential to safeguard our national interests, added the writer. The peace era would not be worse for the region than the current situation prevailing in the Arab World at present, said the writer. He said that the Arab order has collapsed, the Arab League is a mockery, Arab solidarity is non-existent, Arab divisions are as deep as ever, Arab regimes know no democracy or political pluralism and the Arabs are helping the West to impose an embargo on Iraq. The writer said the Arabs have nothing to lose from the coming peace, although they would be normalising their



The Middle of the Road.

Clinton's tough fall elections

By Dr. James Zogby

A few weeks ago press attention in the U.S. was focused on two legislative fights that President Clinton must win this year: reform of the nation's health care system, and passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Both measures were met with stiff opposition — health care reform because of its cost and complexity, and NAFTA because of strong opposition from labour unions, environmentalists and isolationists. But there are other equally critical votes that the Democratic president must win this November. In gubernatorial elections in the states of New Jersey and Virginia and in the mayor's race in New York City, Democrats are receiving strong challenges from Republican candidates. If Republicans win these races, the president's ability to command loyalty from some Democratic congressmen will be weakened, making it more difficult for him to win their votes on the controversial health care and NAFTA bills.

Already this year, Republicans have won a number of key elections in areas where Democrats have traditionally held power. A Republican won a special election in Texas to fill the Senate seat vacated by long-time Democratic Senator Lloyd Bentsen (who resigned to become secretary of the treasury). And in mayoral races in Jersey City, New Jersey and Los Angeles, California, Republicans took control of city governments where Democrats had held power for more than twenty years.

So far this year, Republicans have won 28 of 42 special elections to fill vacant state legislative seats. Prior to this year, only 13 of these 42 seats were held by Republicans, making for a net gain of 15 seats for the Republicans! This is having an effect on Mr. Clinton's ability to win support from Democrats in Congress.

This fear of losing races to Republicans has caused real nervousness among many Democrats, most particularly among those who won close elections in 1992. For example, a large majority of those Democrats who voted against the president's budget bill this year came from districts where they faced strong Republican challenges. These Democrats are still looking over their shoulders, fearful of making any unpopular votes that could cost them support in the 1994 elections.

So while the president is focused on winning passage of his legislation in Washington and dealing with international crises in Russia, Bosnia and Somalia, he must also give attention to helping Democrats win local races this year.

The New Jersey governor's race is especially important to Mr. Clinton. The incumbent, Democrat Jim Florio, is running for reelection against Republican Christie Todd Whitman. Ms. Whitman came extremely close to upsetting New Jersey's popular Democratic Senator Bill Bradley in 1990, though her campaign was focused more against Governor Florio's tax increase of 1989 than it was against Bradley. This time she is taking Mr. Florio on directly and she is giving him all the challenge he can handle.

Mr. Florio's race parallels Mr. Clinton's potential 1996 reelection campaign in several ways.

After winning in 1989, he immediately passed a large tax increase package in an effort to raise enough new revenues to balance the state's budget while still providing needed social service. Those tax increases sparked huge protests across the state and set the stage for the most dramatic event of the 1990 elections — the Republicans wresting control of both houses of the state legislature away from the Democrats for the first time in recent memory. And, as men-

Florio's tax increase.

Three years later, Mr. Whitman's challenge to the Democratic governor is focusing once again on the issues of taxes versus social spending.

Ms. Whitman started the race strongly. Early polls actually showed her leading over Mr. Florio by a wide margin. But after announcing her plans, if elected, to make major tax cuts and pay for them with corresponding cuts in social services, some of her support has diminished. Ms. Whitman has also received negative press attention for her personal tax problems, which cost her additional support. Now most polls show the two running almost even, with Mr. Florio slightly in the lead.

This is good news for Mr. Clinton because the election does have clear national implications. Mr. Florio's campaign manager is James Carville, who managed Mr. Clinton's 1992 victory. Ms. Whitman's campaign is being run by Ed Rollins, who ran Ronald Reagan's 1984 reelection campaign. And Republican Senator Bob Dole, a potential 1996 challenger to Mr. Clinton, came to New Jersey to campaign for Ms. Whitman; and his visit raised \$1.9 million for her campaign.

Mr. Florio and Ms. Whitman are, in effect, surrogates for national Republicans. And the race stands to gain the status of a voter referendum on whether or not a Democratic candidate who promised not to raise taxes, and then did, can be forgiven. Are voters, in the end, willing to pay more for fiscal responsibility and social services?

These are likely to be issues facing the Democratic congressmen who voted for Mr. Clinton's budget when they face voters in 1994 — and the issues Mr. Clinton will face if he runs for reelection in 1996.

If Mr. Florio loses, many Democratic congressmen will, no doubt, be less willing to support Mr. Clinton's initiatives during the next year. Democrats face an even stronger and potentially more devastating challenge in Virginia, where Mary Sue Terry, the state's attorney general, is running for governor against former Republican Congressman George Allen. Ms. Terry started out leading in the polls by a wide margin. By the end of August the gap had closed to just six per cent and in early September Mr. Allen went ahead in the polls 39 per cent. He has retained this small lead ever since. This is surprising in a state where Democrats have held the state house for the last generation and where they enjoy a large majority in voter registration.

National Republicans are putting a great deal of emphasis on this race. Mr. Dole, who called this race "a national referendum on Clinton," raised \$1 million for Mr. Allen's campaign. And perhaps more importantly, his "referendum" line got picked up by many political pundits, and the evaporation of Ms. Terry's lead has been explained as a measure of public dissatisfaction with Mr. Clinton's policies. Should Mr. Allen win the race, Mr. Dole or some other Republican will undoubtedly try to carry the standard of Mr. Allen's victory against Mr. Clinton in 1996.

And in New York City, another area where Democrats have traditionally held power, the Democratic Mayor, David Dinkins, is in danger of losing to Republican challenger Rudolph Giuliani. Mr. Dinkins beat Mr. Giuliani in 1989, but a great deal has changed since then. Mr. Dinkins' administration has been hit by a number of scandals, calling into question his effectiveness. The Democratic coalition that elected Mr. Dinkins has also been weakened. The liberal, African American, Latino American and Jewish American coalition that elected him has been frayed by internal

Americans. On a weekly basis, New York's Jewish newspapers challenge the Dinkins administration's decision to award contracts and jobs to African Americans.

The fallout from the riots in Crown Heights, which pitted the Jewish community against the African American community hit Mr. Dinkins quite hard. He was accused by Jewish leaders of taking the side of African Americans during the riots and not providing enough police protection to the Jewish community; and a recently released special commission report on the riots supported that charge. This is just the latest in a series of incidents which have hurt the mayor among the Jewish community.

Recent polls show Mr. Dinkins and Mr. Giuliani almost even — but with Mr. Dinkins receiving less than 25 per cent of the Jewish vote (an all-time low for a Democratic candidate in New York City). Mr. Dinkins is also losing the white vote by almost 3-1 and is only even with Mr. Giuliani among Latino voters (another group that has been displeased with his administration). In fact, if it were not for the 87 per cent to four per cent margin he receives among African American voters, he would not even be a contender in this race.

This month, President Clinton will go to New York City to campaign for Mr. Dinkins at a \$1,000 per plate fundraising dinner. In separate visits, Vice President Al Gore, First Lady Hillary Clinton and Mrs. Gore and many of the administration's cabinet officers will also be going to New York to help the Democratic mayor return to his post. Significant attention is paid to winning back at least enough of the Jewish voters to neutralise the effect of this powerful voting bloc in the election. It is important to note that while African American voters exceed Jewish voters (35 per cent to 30 per cent respectively, of all potential voters in the city), the Jewish voter turnout is traditionally larger in most local elections.

Despite the difficulty encountered in passing his budget and the host of problems that plagued the first few months of his administration, Mr. Clinton is doing a much better job of defining issues and winning confidence for his presidency. His approval ratings are up to 52 per cent and a majority of Americans are giving him even higher marks for his health care reform proposals. The White House staff is working more smoothly with the national press than it was in the first months and the administration is, correspondingly, receiving more favourable press coverage than it did earlier this year.

The signing of the Israel-PLO accord and the signing of the president's national service programme gave Mr. Clinton a boost over the last two weeks. But to maintain this momentum he must keep on winning. And now, in addition to winning passage for his very challenging legislative proposals, he must also help three vulnerable Democrats win the local races.

Victory or defeat in these races will be viewed as: — tests of the president's strength and, fairly or not, of voter confidence in his leadership; — early warning signs of the public mood in advance of the November 1994 elections when all 435 members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the members of the Senate will face reelection; — determining factors as to whether or not Democratic congressmen and senators who expect strong challenges will support the president's legislation in Congress; and — a very early test for the president's own reelection chances in 1996.

While nothing is written in stone, these races will be important tests for President Clinton. Keep your eyes on Virginia, New Jersey and New

The heads and tails of democracy

Dr. Ahmad Y. Majdoubeh

Undoubtedly, the impact of democracy on our society is beginning to be felt. There is already a noticeable change in both the tone of public discourse and the momentum of political and to a lesser extent, social activity. Generally, people feel not only significantly more secure and confident about asserting themselves through words and deeds, but also more willing and enthusiastic. We see such spirit reflected clearly not just in the discernibly more open and forthright debates in the media and the press, the Parliament, the headquarters of various election campaigns, cafes, and informal gatherings, but also, though less forcefully, in the everyday life of our educational institutions, intellectual forums and government establishments.

Beneath such bright picture, however, there still lurk many disturbing facts. In the people's hearts, there still exist some serious reservations about democracy. Additionally, there are several other limitations and obstacles standing in the way. Understandably, our society's transition to full democracy is not all that easy; it cannot happen overnight. The democratic process, we must remember, is a recent phenomenon in our part of the world. And since it has been introduced both too abruptly and too slowly (paradoxically), much of it still does not make sense to a lot of people; only the handful few have an apt sense of both the philosophy and process of democracy. It is this latter point that I wish to raise here.

A closer look at the use of the term democracy itself and at its very meaning and concept, as employed in our society, reveals a great deal of ambiguity, confusion and even ignorance, not only among the less fortunate, semi-literate segments of our population but, surprisingly and lamentably, among the more educated and enlightened.

As someone who has been watching carefully the development of the process in the country since its formal adoption a few years ago, I have, through what I saw, read or heard and what I personally participated in, formed a fairly reliable idea about people's perception of the concept. However, to test the validity of my observations, I have conducted the following two-part experiment.

In the first part, I chose a random sample of people (about thirty) from various walks of life: technicians, shopkeepers, housewives, teachers, etc. Most of them held at least the twelfth (high school) certificate and most happen to be fairly alert to and interested in what is happening in the socio-political arena.

I asked them to tell me what they understood by the word democracy. The vast majority gave very similar answers. The following definitions, quoted verbatim here, are representative of their sense of the concept:

"For everyone to express himself freely, of course, and to act freely"; "Absolute freedom of opinion"; "To say whatever you like to say"; "To express your opinion openly on the basis of what you believe in you heart of hearts"; "To fear no one but God, when you speak about what you believe in," etc.

In the second part of the experiment, I selected the participants more carefully. Thirty university students were chosen and asked to answer the same question in writing, the intention being to make them take the assignment more seriously. Freshmen and sophomores were excluded; the idea here was to choose the more advanced (and presumably more knowledgeable) students; juniors and seniors. I made it a point, furthermore, to diversify their fields of specialisation.

Predictably, the responses were almost identical to those of the first group, though the terminology varied somewhat. I quote verbatim again: "The right to say and express our thoughts and principles to others without fear"; "Freedom of thinking and speaking"; "Democracy allows a person to say whatever he wants"; "Freedom in our beliefs, freedom in our opinions, and freedom in our life"; "Democracy is like a sea without an end. One can say whatever he wants," etc.

"Democracy is regulations, rules, laws and limitations. Democracy is not for one or two persons, but for all — or rather for the majority. ... It is a system of compromise, of half-solutions, of half freedom, and at times of injustice."

Such responses are illuminating. At one level, they articulate quite fluently not so much what democracy means but what it ought to mean. The citations above, which all boil down to one basic idea: freedom of thought, words, and deeds, embody people's wishes and expectations of the democratic era. This is their way of saying: thank God the repressive past is over; we are today's children; we want to be our true selves. In this sense, the answers are both smart and telling.

Moreover, the answers do show a degree of awareness of the virtues of democracy. Part and parcel of democracy is the creation of the conditions which make the exercise of freedom and the protection of such conditions and exercise possible. Democracy is liberty and security: "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," as the American Declaration of Independence informs us. Freedom of speech is a right, not just a wish or a dream. It is the duty of the government and its various institutions to guarantee and guard it.

But there is much more to democracy than this, obviously. The definitions

given in the two polls are somewhat naive, shortsighted and simple-minded, precisely because they fail to see the overall picture. Democracy is regulations, rules, laws and limitations. An American friend of mine is fond of saying: "there are more regulations and rules in democratic countries than in dictatorships." Democracy is not for one or two persons, but for all — or rather for the majority. Its aim is not to protect freedom but freedoms.

A democratic society is a pluralistic society where the view and the counterview, the opinion and the counter-opinion, the freedom and the lack of freedom are to be reconciled.

One could in fact argue that if there is no difference, no conflict of interests, of wishes and of demands, there is no need for democracy. For democracy is a system of compromise, of half-solutions, of half freedom, and at times of injustice. If you want something and two other people in the room want the opposite, you will have to give in willingly. And if you do not like it, you "go and bear your head against the wall," as we say in Arabic. Also, if the majority does not like the opinions you so dearly cherish and want to express, it can at times invoke laws to prevent you from

even voicing them, should it choose to do so. Democracy is not always heads, it is very often tails.

I aim to offer neither a comprehensive definition of democracy here nor a critique of it. Rather, I am trying to stress the point that our citizens, both old and young, need to be educated about it, not just in terms of what to do to survive in the the Darwinian democratic world (which is another complex subject), but in terms of what precisely and realistically to expect from it. A person who has either a partial understanding of democracy or an exaggerated sense of its virtues is up for a big disappointment, embarrassment and even trouble. Most likely, such a person may end up losing his faith in it. An informed citizen, by contrast, will both benefit from and appreciate the experience.

If we want to give democracy a real chance, let's first and foremost explain it to our people.

The writer is an associate professor of American literature in the English Department at Yarmouk University, Irbid. He contributed this article to the Jordan Times.

Business community turns its back on Kohl

By Richard Murphy
Reuters

BONN — With just over a year to go until Germany's next general election, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition is alienating some of its most important traditional supporters — the business community.

Industrialists, bankers and small entrepreneurs are angry at what they see as the centre-right government's failure to keep promises to cut taxes, bureaucracy and red tape. Among the most outspoken critics is the Federation of German Industry which called the government an impediment to economic growth and accused it of lack of leadership.

Relations between the government and industry groups are distinctly chilly and some members of an influential small business group in Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) are considering breaking away to form their own party.

die-class members. "It is being expressed in not voting at all or in voting for new parties. People are disappointed and deeply worried about present economic and finance policy."

In elections last month in the city of Hamburg well-heeled voters abandoned the CDU and the pro-business Free Democrats (FDP) in droves. The FDP lost all its seats in the state parliament, the CDU fell to a humiliating 25.1 per cent while the "Instead Party," a two-month-group of middle-class moderates fed up with all other parties, came from nowhere to win 5.6 per cent.

Dirk Wolske, spokesman for the German Federation of Small and Medium-Sized Companies, notes that the protest grouping performed particularly well in prosperous areas and believes this could be the start of a trend.

"We know there is great dissatisfaction among our members, who traditionally vote mainly for the FDP and

rejoind. Their irritation centres on high taxes and high employer contributions to pensions and health insurance.

Alarmed by official figures showing that 24 per cent of federal tax revenue will go towards paying interest on government debt by 1997, business leaders say the state's slice of the national economic cake must be reduced.

They complain that while government rhetoric is about rolling back the state, in reality little is done.

Thomas Suwelack, president of the German Federation of Young Entrepreneurs, says fundamental reforms are needed in Germany.

"The government is totally incapable of reform," he says. "We have major problems here and things must be changed. The politicians say we have no problems and everything will be all right. In our view that is a catastrophic situation."

On most in the FDP and

Music lovers delight in week of concerts, lectures

By Mohammad Masharga

MUSIC:

ON the occasion of the International Music Day, the Amman Players Orchestra organised the first Jordanian music week (Oct. 9-14) at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC).

The week included a specialised seminar tackling music and its impact on human life and also concerts and an assortment of folkloric performances.

Addressing the seminar, Dr. Abdul Hamid Hamam, vice dean of Yarmouk University's faculty of arts, presented a historic review of the evolution of music which, he said, reflected human sentiments or accompanied religious rites held to please the gods and to seek their favour.

Developing within this spiritual culture, music developed elements like the vocal performance, tunes and rhythm and movements, and finally colours and forms.

Dr. Hamam likened music development to the development of poetry noting that poetry is a form of developed musical presentation.

He said music witnessed real development in the wake of the Arab-Islamic conquests which resulted in the inclusion of slaves and other races into the Islamic empire. Music and singing developed tremendously in the Arab empire with the emergence of different schools of music.

Islam (the Koran and the Sunna) did not ban music or singing, Dr. Hamam said. Prophet Mohammad himself had recited verses of melody and music had always found fertile ground among the grassroots in Muslim society especially among the slaves.

While the Arabs busied themselves with the affairs of state construction and architecture were at their best attended to by Persians, Copts and Romans who came under the Islamic empire, Dr. Hamam said.

There is no Koranic verse or saying by the Prophet whatsoever prohibiting music or singing, he said. The Prophet only prohibited functions that might divert man from the course of his faith.

The dean of the National Music Conservatory, Kifah Fakhouri discussed music education in Jordan noting that the Ministry of Education has introduced music courses as part of the basic curricula as of next year.

Mr. Fakhouri urged the authorities to make ample provision for curricula and adequate educational material to ensure the success of what he described as a "civilised move."

Mr. Fakhouri said music could be propagated by the creation of orchestras and musical bands which involve all musical instruments and also the creation of Arab music-playing and singing — including choral groups and theatre musicals.

Professor of music at Yarmouk University Mohammad Ghawanneh presented a research paper citing a number of examples of Jordanian folk heritage, different types of music and singing in Jordan since that welcome the birth of a child, accompany breast feeding,

weaning, education, horse riding and songs of manhood, death and eulogy.

Throughout these phases of human life popular singing and ballads characterised deep social sentiments and human feelings that glorify life, manhood, womanhood and the soul.

Dr. Ghawanneh said that Jordanian songs were composed for leisure or for teaching purposes, spreading knowledge, transferring heritage, or for highlighting certain rites, customs and traditions.

On Saturday evening (Oct. 9), the Amman Players Orchestra played a number of symphonies by world composers. A pleasant surprise was the presentation of works by Jordanian-Palestinian composer Yousef Khasho, an acclaimed composer of world fame.

Khasho composed 13 symphonies that were performed in Vienna, Paris and Athens. His symphony, Khios is probably the most important of his works, describes the events of a battle on the Greek island of Khios between Greeks and Turks.

Khasho has also composed the symphony Jerusalem based on Christian religious prayers with the voice of the muazzen calling Allahu Akbar, on the background.

Khasho's other works include Al Hussein symphony and another entitled The Great Arab Revolt.

However, Khasho's more modern works are mostly based on popular tunes presented in orchestral form. He uses a technique of mixing oriental rhythm, melody and tunes in full harmony of the various instruments that include the violin, the flute, the piano and the clarinet among others.

Amman Cultural Pulse

Khasho's Conductor Seif Ul Deen Abdoun said his orchestra aims primarily at presenting Arab and Jordanian music in a first class performance.

Jordan in fact has other great composers who did not have the chance to present their works worldwide. They include Augustin Oneita, Yousef Khasho, Fuad Malas, and Abdul Hamid Hamam, according to Mr. Abdoun.

He said that a great number of nations preserved their folk music by presenting them in orchestral format as did Chopin when he left Poland for France. He succeeded by presenting his national folklore in a well appreciated international framework.

The second musical event that attracted music lovers was the French composer Raymond Alessandrini playing the music accompanying a silent black and white 1927 film entitled Le Chapeau Depaille d'Italie by French director Reni Clair.

Mr. Alessandrini, who had spent his childhood in Casablanca, told the Jordan Times that deep inside he was obsessed by oriental rhythm but he focused his attention on sound tracks for silent and sound films. He said he would soon present a new work in Paris featuring religious music in a new form.

Mr. Alessandrini noted that modern audio technology could have positive effect on musical works because such technology allows for easy control of the volume

and other adjustments.

According to Mr. Alessandrini, one can introduce new aspects to modern Western music while presenting the major works of the past centuries. He believes high-tech sound helps to introduce variations to ancient works regardless of the different instruments employed.

Mr. Alessandrini referred to great experiments in the European music like the works of Olivier Misioni the French composer who introduced the Indian tunes in his works, and also to Irish musicians who employed folkloric music in contemporary works and developed old instruments to play them alongside the modern ones.

THEATRE:

Jordanian director Khaled Tarifi will take his play Yoya Sir Al Ward to the Carthage international theatre festival to represent Jordan. The play was presented at the Second Jordanian theatre festival and won first prize for direction.

Mr. Tarifi has now revised the play to suit the theme of this year's Carthage festival: laughter.

The play is a satirical performance, depicting contemporary Arab and international politics.

In the play the group representing flowers, al tarabish (fez) and gabagib (wooden slippers) attempt to discover the secrets of the roses, the thorough-bred horse, who is supposedly affiliated to something called dignity and originality — that are lacking. The attempt takes the form of a trip led by the wonderful Farhan (Farhan's role is played by Tarifi himself) in order to achieve miracles and to establish the ideal society.

This play essentially relies on the great skill of the actor himself and also on the stage layout and the physical movements of actors.

In the new form of the play Mr. Tarifi has disposed of heavy decors and opted for simple items like chairs, lights and colours.

Mr. Tarifi is joined in his work by a selected group of Jordanian actors like Kifah Salameh who won the first prize in the fourth Cairo international festival, Rania Qamhawi, the modern dancing coach, Bashir Huwari, Hakim Harb and Bushra Hajo.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Culture has announced the names of the troupes taking part in the second child theatre festival, an annual event in which a number of the new generation of directors in Jordan are participating. These directors have completed their academic studies at Yarmouk University.

On the sidelines of the festival specialised seminars tackling child theatre, educational theatre, school theatre and the puppet theatre will be held along with a critique session on child rights.

The festival's higher committee has already defined the festival's objectives: Contribution towards advancing child culture enhancing the values that cater to the requirements of the modern age encouraging competition among those involved in child theatre, strengthening ties among those involved in this field including writers and directors.

Diet guru all the rage across the U.S.

By Ros Davidson
Reuter

SAUSALITO, California — From the White House to San Francisco's trendy eateries, Dr. Dean Ornish is the diet guru of America's well-to-do.

His book Eat More, Weigh Less has hovered near the top of the New York Times bestseller list for 13 weeks.

It contains a proven low-fat vegetarian method of losing and keeping weight off, and has more than 250 "heart-healthy" gourmet recipes by the nation's leading chefs.

In the food-conscious San Francisco area these days, Dr. Ornish is talked about constantly over dinner and lunch at fashionable restaurants and in homes.

He is a member of the new panel on Alternative Medicine at the U.S. National Institutes of Health.

As public opinion shifts more to preventive medical care, Dr. Ornish has also

worked with Hillary Rodham Clinton's Health Task Force, which has drawn up a proposal for a reformed health system.

He even recently spent what was to be a secret day at the White House teaching the chefs how to cook more healthful dishes, until word was leaked to the New York Times.

And in an unprecedented move, Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co., the nation's largest health insurer, agreed last July to reimburse patients who follow the plan outlined in his bestseller, "Dr. Dean Ornish's Programme For Reversing Heart Disease."

The plan includes diet, meditation, exercise and support groups.

"The real epidemic is not just heart disease but societal and spiritual," he said in an interview recently.

In his book, he explains the psychological reasons why people over-eat, saying that loneliness is often at the root.

Indeed he advocates not only a low-fat vegetarian

diet — not even fish or chicken, egg yolk, or nuts and seeds are allowed — but also meditation and social support groups. Alcohol is not permitted.

In a recent dinner at a Sausalito restaurant, Dr. Ornish chose salad with vinegar and grilled vegetables with polenta (a type of Italian corn meal) with no oil.

The diet, which he has followed since he was a medical student, is based on what he says humans evolved to handle.

Complex carbohydrates, and fruits and vegetables — except for avocados and olives — form the basis of the stringent life choice diet that he says has allowed people to shed an average of 22 pounds (10 kilograms) at the Preventive Medicine Research Institute in Sausalito, just north of San Francisco.

The institute is headed by Dr. Ornish, who also teaches at the University of California at San Francisco and is a consulting physician at California Pacific Medi-

cal Centre Hospital.

"I don't prescribe. I don't tell people what to do," he said. "What I've learned is that people want to feel free."

Dr. Ornish, a slim, intense 40-year-old with dancing blue eyes, says that on his diet people can eat as much as they reasonably want, without counting calories, and still lose weight.

"It's not how much you eat, it's what you eat," he said.

Dr. Ornish, a heart specialist trained at Baylor College of Medicine in Texas, was a clinical fellow in medicine at Harvard Medical School and completed his internship and residency at Massachusetts General Hospital.

He grew up in Texas on a heavy meat and fat diet of steaks and barbecue. "I love the memory of a hickory-smoked double cheeseburger," he said. "But fat is an acquired taste."

He adds, "It's about choices that can improve one's sense of well-being."

It's not a moral issue."

Keeping on a low-fat diet is important because, he said, calories from oils and animal fats are transformed more efficiently into fat cells than are calories from protein and carbohydrates.

Despite the good press that olive oil has received recently, Dr. Ornish says it is still pure fat. "Olive oil is just less bad for you," he said.

The Ornish diet advocates a person get just 10 per cent of calories from fat, rather than the American norm of 40 per cent of calories from fat, or the more common recommendation from heart doctors of 30 per cent for those at risk, said Dr. Ornish. The diet has almost zero cholesterol.

"From a diet point of view, all fats are bad," he said.

He also says that traditional diets don't work because a restricted calorie diet makes a person's metabolic rate — the rate at which a person burns calories — more efficient because over the millennia people evolved to cope with scarcity.

But some criticise his diet as too unpalatable. "If I had to eat a 10 per cent (fat) diet, I wouldn't want to live the extra two years," said Louis Perdue, author of The French Paradox, which advocates wine and olive oil as part of a healthy diet.

"He's trying to build a case for not drinking, and he's building it out of half-truths," said Mr. Perdue. The French Paradox is an argument popularised on the television programme 60 Minutes that the French have a lower rate of heart attacks than Americans because they consume more wine and olive oil.

Dr. Ornish responds that his diet is tasteful, but it just takes getting used to. He also points out his book includes recipes from chefs at such famous restaurants as Chez Panisse in Berkeley, California, Square One in San Francisco, Spago in Los Angeles and Le Cirque in New York.

For the premiere, Filipovic expects to use the swimming pool at the shell-ripped former Holiday Inn hotel as an improvised movie theatre. Several moviehouses are destroyed. One is now a humanitarian aid warehouse.

In Odziam, a late 1970s hit in former Yugoslavia, a Sarajevo rock group mourns lost love with, "I'm Leaving... You Can Cry, I'm Never Coming Back."

Filipovic, who studied filmmaking in Prague, gives his city more of a chance.

"If I'm able to do my job here, I will stay," he said. "If not, I will try it somewhere else."

As if defying the forces that have torn Bosnia apart, the Sarajevo bar hosting a party for Filipovic plays rap music made in Serbia and serves beer channeled in from Croatia.

Filipovic finished his last movie shortly before fighting started. He needs another few days to finish the latest one.

"I don't know when those three or four days will happen," he says. "There is no electricity again, no diesel, no telephones."

Chances seem better now than in months past because Serb shelling has stopped and the city is inching toward revival.

shattered much of the ethnic mix that made Sarajevo's cultural life unique.

There are fears that many will leave when the siege ends. Filipovic, 30, is undecided himself, but wants to convey hope for the future with his story of five residents who defy the shelling and sniping.

"If there is any suggestion, it is for them to stay because there are very few places in Europe with Sarajevo's energy," he said in an interview.

A clue is in the movie's subtitle, "Mizadilo" — Odziam spelled backwards.

In one scene, a brass

Film asks: To leave, or not to leave Sarajevo?

By Tony Czuczka

The Associated Press SARAJEVO — Benjamin Filipovic's film about the destruction that war wrought on his native city ends with a rock song called "Odziam," or, I'm Leaving.

But that's only half the message of "the end of the theatre," a nearly completed tale of survival shot on location during the 18-month-old Serb siege of Sarajevo.

Its underlying question — which remains open — is whether it's worth staying in the city now that war between Bosnian Serbs, Croats and Muslims has

band of soldiers and firemen plays a proposed national anthem for the new Bosnian state, then slips into a raucous French can-can dance and ends up soundtracking a cigarette commercial.

Filipovic says it's an image of Sarajevo's diversity and its happy-go-lucky attitude by nature — "not to be dogmatic, not to fall down on your knees when you face tragedy."

That spirit also shows in films by Sarajevo native Emir Kusturica, who made Arizona Dreams in U.S. exile and several critically acclaimed movies earlier in Yugoslavia.

Filipovic filmed amid ruins during lulls in the fighting, in people's apartments, in a discotheque. He ferried in 16-millimetre film stock on U.N. relief flights, using his credentials as a Bosnian state television reporter.

The main characters represent a cross-section of Sarajevo life. They are a commander in the Muslim-led government army headquartered in the Bosnian capital, an artist, a lawyer, a bar owner and a rock drummer who doubles as magician and impersonator.

"We didn't have enough diesel fuel to bring more on location," Filipovic said.

Diary

Elections Special

MESSY BUSINESS: Salameh Ekour, a columnist in Al Shaab Arabic daily is well-known to his readers as an "East-Jordanian establishment writer." But over the past week, he appeared to have outstretched himself. Having declared himself a candidate for the national elections in the Irbid constituency, he apparently felt that he should now use his credentials more forcefully in running his campaign. After hearing that a fellow columnist, Hamadeh Faraaneh of Al Dustour, was running for elections in Amman's first district, Ekour proceeded to air his views on Palestinians seeking representation in the Jordanian parliament. Although it is justified to discuss the ramifications of the PLO-Israel agreement on the citizens of the Kingdom, it remains a thorny issue of debate to say the least. And since Ekour underestimated the number of Jordanians of Palestinian origin by referring to them as a "small number" he got a long response from Faraaneh, who had served as a member of the Palestine National Council (PNC) until he declared his candidacy here, reminding him that he was a Jordanian and that the Constitution guaranteed him his right to run for elections. "I would like my colleague Salameh Al Ekour to apologise to the people of Lod, Ramleh, Beit Dajan, Al Safarieh, Jaffa, Abbassieh, Yezour and Sarafand because they are not a small number," Faraaneh said in his column. Most observers understand that Ekour is hard pressed to adorn himself with a political image that would give him a fighting chance in the Irbid elections — especially that he would be running against his fellow tribe member, Muslim Brotherhood candidate Abdul Rahim Ekour. The fact that the writer is using his column space to publicise his achievements as a person could only be seen as an attempt by him to gain more ground for the elections. In his column Sunday, Ekour published an "election dialogue" between him and a "dear friend" in which he recounted all his achievements of being a "pragmatist and a dreamer," lacking in funds (appeal to the poor), "diligently fighting against financial and administrative corruption," being a good Muslim (he even recited a hadith of Prophet Mohammad), and finally deserving of a pledge by a friend "to take time off from my job and dedicate my time and the services of my car" to Ekour's campaign. All of those elements can only vindicate an analyst's view of Ekour's political tactics. "Those who know the elections scene in Irbid know that Salameh Ekour doesn't stand a chance," one observer said. "He is just using the pretense of being a candidate to expand the readership of his column and sell a few more unpopular ideas." Other, equally informed election observers have other theories, but they are not for publication here.

★ ★ ★

EMOTIONAL OUTCRY: The run-up to the national elections on Nov. 8 has produced a few anecdotes that need to be retold. Under the headline "the popular base of a Zaqqa candidate" Samir Mohammad Al Ammoudi strongly rejected his own withdrawal (from the elections race). In an advertisement he placed in a local newspaper, Ammoudi described the reaction of the "masses" to news of his withdrawal from the campaign. "It felt like thunder on the masses of over three thousand people who were present at my house. Some of them cried and others slapped their faces in lamentation," the ad quoted Ammoudi as telling himself. Now, other than the fact that it took us some time to dig up the term that would describe the act of "slapping yourself" in the English dictionary (Latam in Arabic), it seemed many also had a problem believing this emotional reaction. "We read a similar story 26 years ago when the Arab masses in Egypt cried and marched to the presidential palace when they heard that President Jamal Abdul Nasser was resigning after the 1967 war," a commentator in an Arabic daily wrote in describing Ammoudi's mad ad. "But we did not hear that the Nasserites slapped their faces in lamentation," the Ad Dustour columnist Mohammad Sbeih continued, trying to end the story there.

★ ★ ★

BACK DOOR RETURN: Former Deputy Laith Shbeilat announced a few weeks back that he was leaving politics to dedicate his time, and effort to engineering, which is his original profession. His departure statement left no doubt that politics was not yet ready to leave him though. Everyone was waiting for him to slip and come back to politics, but being the unusual politician he is, he is getting back in through the back door. This week, Mr. Shbeilat sent a press release to newspapers in which he announced that "international parliamentary personalities" were meeting in Frankfurt to set up a trip to Sarajevo on Oct. 10, during which they will announce the formation of an international parliamentary committee against war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In passing, the press release mentions that "former Deputy Laith Shbeilat will participate and has in fact already arrived in Frankfurt." And all this time everyone thought that Shbeilat was designing a new building or project when in fact he may have been designing his return journey to politics. God knows!

Nermeen Murad

THOUGHTS FOR THIS WEEK

A man who is afraid will do anything
— Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian statesman (1889-1964).

What makes a leader — intelligence, integrity, imagination, skill. In brief, statecraft? Not at all. It is the fact that the man has a following
— Gerald W. Johnson, American journalist (1890-1980).

History is mostly guessing, the rest is prejudice
— Will (1885-1981) and Ariel Durant (1896-1981), American historians.

History must stay open, it is all humanity
— William Carlos Williams, American author and poet (1893-1963).

Nothing succeeds, they say, like success. And certainly nothing fails like failure
— Margaret Drabble, British author (1939-).

Playing Monopoly

By Jean-Claude Eliaz

Life used to be simple. A wrist watch was made to give the time of day, a telephone to make phone calls and a personal computer (PC) to do, as the name implied, personal, not too complex computing.

Nowadays watches can measure your blood pressure, the altitude and store names and numbers. A telephone set, wireless please, will take messages for you, transfer incoming calls to other locations and play digital music while you wait. PCs also have received an impressive list of features and now offer possibilities that have taken them far beyond the 'personal' description.

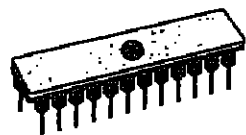
Demanding PC users however, while in constant need and search for more power and features expect the operating procedure to be as simple and user-friendly as possible. Very few software companies in the world are able to face the formidable challenge of designing powerful yet easy to use programmes.

U.S. software firm Microsoft, an undisputed leader in this field was already controlling the two main PC operating systems: The MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System) and the Windows. The latter allows DOS-shy users to smoothly run their computers in a very comfortable environment with mouse operation and intuitive, easy to understand commands.

Having also developed very successful, Windows based, word processing and spreadsheet programmes, the American company was virtually sitting on top of the PC world. Specialised publications and consultants now consider software developers to be more important than hardware manufacturers.

Microsoft has just attacked the last and crucial

chip talk



segment of a merciless market — networking. At first sight a contradiction in itself, networking PCs have become a very fast growing field. Local Area Network (LAN) allows the operator to connect several computers and share programmes and data between all the machines that are part of the system. Apparently simple, efficient and safe networking is no easy task.

How do you design LANs and keep PCs operation relatively simple? Microsoft has been working on this problem for a while and has just released two Windows versions for this purpose. Windows for Workgroups and Windows NT (for New Technology) are made to satisfy the users need for powerful yet safe and easy LANs.

Everything seems so far to indicate that it is a successful launch and other LAN vendors, Novell and Lansmart mainly, are confronted with a new Microsoft threat. If, in the year to come, Windows for Workgroups and NT prove to be as successful as DOS and Windows, the software giant, with its other products, would be controlling the biggest and most important share of PC based software. Who remembers the Monopoly game?

ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

By Mohammad A. Shuqair

Time for rib-tickling reading Boozers

- ★ He's not one to do things in halves — he does them in fifths.
- ★ He's been frequenting a new night club. It has the nicest tables he's ever been under.
- ★ In college he had the reputation for being the highest student in the class, and was voted the man most likely to dissolve.
- ★ It's not true that he does nothing but drink — he also hiccups.
- ★ The skeleton in his closet is in the shape of a whisky bottle.
- ★ There's hardly a morning when he doesn't get up with a tooth-ache.
- ★ He frequents so many bars, his suits aren't dry-cleaned — they're distilled.
- ★ If there is a nip in the air, he even tries to drink that.
- ★ No wonder they call him "Truck" — he always has a load on.
- ★ His eyes and nose are so red, the Communist Party has sent him a membership card.

HUMOUR

- @ Once a philosopher was asked whether he likes to go to Hell or Heaven.
- "Really I prefer Heaven, but Hell would be more suitable for me as it will include my best friends," he said.

- @ TEACHER: If the "east" is on your right hand, the "west" on your left and the "north" in front of you, can you tell what will be behind you?

STUDENT: Of course, sir.... it's the wall.

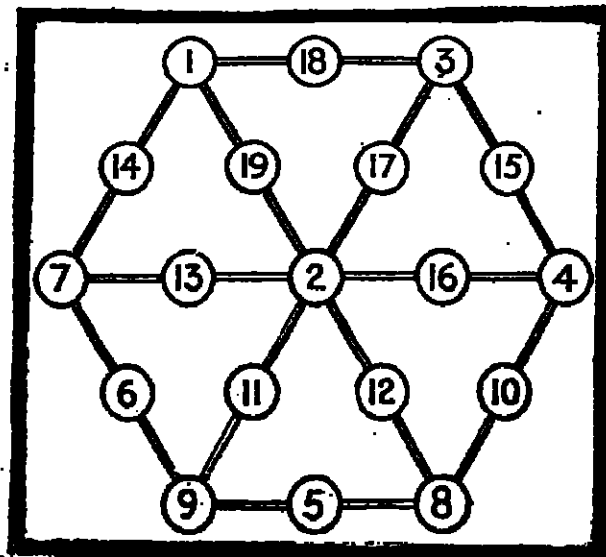
PUZZLES

22 TO 23

(A) In the diagram are six equilateral triangles which form a regular hexagon.

The numbers appearing on each of the sides of these triangles add up to 22 in every case, the number "2" being, of course, a common vertex to all of them.

You are asked to arrange the same numbers — 1-19 — so that the total for each triangle is 23.



(B) TABULAR

All the words defined below end in TABLE. For example, the table of distinction would be NOTABLE.

1. The boundless TABLE.
2. The savoury TABLE.
3. The fretful TABLE.
4. The lucrative TABLE.
5. The genuine TABLE.

How modern art began

By E. Yaghi

Mr. Artiste crossed the intersection late that evening barely escaping the oncoming motorist who almost struck him with his car. Artiste's head stared hypnotically at his feet, while his befuddled mind, or what there was left of it, roamed in thought. He spoke only to himself to the surprise of passing heads after reaching the opposite sidewalk in safety.

"It's been more than three years now, and I still don't know how to paint or even how to please. Barabas, my tormentor who sells my paintings. Every time I think I finally have learned the secret of successful dabbling in all sorts of colours, my manager groans and moans and screams at me!"

He stuck his hands in his pockets full of holes as he stopped off at the local falafel stand for a fast sandwich. Later, he hugged the only supper he would get to his rumbling stomach while his nose sniffed that delicious aroma of hot falafel. At the corner he noted that the pharmacist drew down his tin garage door in closing for the night. "Good evening, Mr. Artiste," the druggist said. "How's your painting doing?"

"Oh, not so good. Haven't been selling many paintings lately," his friend complained.

"Maybe then you should try a different technique, perhaps more daring colours!"

"Yes, certainly I must try something different if I plan to eat another meal."

So he departed to his little clay abode, and upon reaching it, unlocked the rusty iron door and entered. His home seemed dim and gloomy, but he could never imagine giving the walls a new coat of colour because he never could afford to purchase a can of paint. He searched in the dark for his kerosene lantern and when he found it, lit it and placed the smoky glass on the mildewed shelf. He slowly walked over to his dejected canvas, studied his latest work and sighed: "Perhaps I do need brighter colours combined with a bit of daring."

"That's it! I should have more red here, more blue here and some yellow over there," he said with growing excitement as he waved his arms about the canvas, "a bit of violet would do here and then I think I'll have devised a good picture, one that expresses the real me!"

He bit into his sandwich, took a swig from the gourd he hung on a nail and then dropped his food on the table, wiped his mouth with his hand and grabbed his paintbrush, dipped it into every colour he could think of and began to swirl his imagination into a rainbow of art. He forgot his frustrations, his loneliness, his hunger as he became his own creation. At length, when the rooster crowed for the last time the next morning, Mr. Artiste put the final touches on the canvas and shouted with excitement: "That's it! I've finally done it! My masterpiece is completed. I'll get a bit of sleep and then off to Barabas' house. Boy, I can hardly wait to see what he will say!"

However, the poor painter tossed and turned and even covered his head with his pillow in an effort to sleep, but he was too excited so the only thing left to do was to wash, eat some stale bread and head for the art dealer's house. He readied himself and when he finished, he looked bleary eyed into his cracked mirror. "There's no time to waste!" he panted.

He rolled his canvas and tied it with a string and banged his rusty door shut, forgetting to even lock it, and strode in big giant steps to the house of his master. Now, Barabas didn't quite live in an ordinary house, but something more like a small castle. It perched threateningly on top of a sinister hill and cast a dark shadow on the houses below it. But Artiste heeded little the

pervading gloom and almost ran up the steep precipice. His hand trembled a bit and he hesitated to knock on the door but found some courage and tapped nervously. A grouchy butler thrust open the door and yelled to the shaking painter: "Yes, what is it? What do you want now?"

"I've got something exciting to show Barabas," Artiste blurted.

The butler appeared to shut one eye and with the other like a hungry vulture coldly peered down on the shrinking peddler of art. With a gruff voice the butler growled: "You always think you have something of worth, but as everyone knows, you waste your efforts and time. Why, I wouldn't let you paint anything I value, for you debase everything you touch."

But Artiste overlooked the sneering words and attitude of the offensive servant. He knew he had something this time, so he insisted: "I've got to see Barabas right now. It's urgent!"

The butler disappeared for a while after he slammed the door shut in the painter's face. Then he returned with a haughty, "all right. Come in, but don't say I told you so!"

He led the threadbare man into a huge chamber where a bed near a large window held a thin man adorned in his dressing gown, concentrating on a tray of exquisite food. Artiste nearly forgot his mission and drooled at the sight, but Barabas screamed: "Well, what is it now? The butler said you have a matter of urgency to discuss with me."

Artiste drew closer to the bed and untying his prized possession, exclaimed: "Here! You must see my latest and give me your honest opinion. I've used bold new colours and a flashy style. Look!"

He placed his treasure on the pale blue satin sheets and watched as Barabas traced over the images with his bony finger. He searched for a sign of approval, but found none. At last his mentor stated in a tone of complete disgust: "Go home and think about what a disaster you've made and how you suffered me to witness it. If you insist on scribbling out such poor excuses of art, then I shall send your work to a recycling factory. If you really try, I think you might produce something fitting for someone who has no taste in art, but never dream that you will ever become a great artist or even a bearable one! By the way, your eyes are so red, have you been drinking? Go home and get some sleep!"

He didn't remember how he left the castle, or got down the hill or entered his own dilapidated abode. He only remembered sitting slumped at his table for hours. His treasure lay near him. He reached for it, unrolled it and took his brush and with stabs of green and morbid orange, mended up all the colours and distinguishable images in a fit of anger. For days, he spoke to no one, nor did he leave his house and he didn't even bother to shave or barely eat. Then, when he was at his lowest, he heard a loud banging on the door. He stumbled over to draw the latch, when in burst Barabas.

"Where have you been? I've been waiting for you!" Mr. Artiste struggled out the words, "That's it, I'm never going to paint again!"

"But what is this?" his master said, running over to the mass of colours that splashed across the canvas. "You've finally done it! You've produced a work of art. How did this happen? We'll be rich and famous!"

And this is how modern art began, as a mistake and borne out of the frustrations of poor Artiste. He lived to the ripe old age of 40 and died with a smile on his face, happy at last that he had finally satisfied the demands of his art dealer who changed his mind about what was acceptable more than discarded tubes of paint.

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Oct. 14

8:30 Coach

Lauren

Old Luther is in love with Luthario and they decide to get married, but after thinking about it he decides to stay single and free.

9:10 Reasonable Doubts

Tessa, the district attorney, wins a case against two women who destroy a person's shop, thus upholding the idea of free expression.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie Of The Week

Heart Beat

Starring: John Ritter and Polls Draper

Bill a divorced producer has two kids and Adrian a divorced news editor is pregnant. They meet and fall in love.

Friday, Oct. 15

8:30 Quantum Leap

A Portrait Of Troian

Sam tries to figure out what is going on around Troian's mansion.

9:30 Faces And Places

Peace Made In Hell

A new documentary that talks about the savage war in Bosnia and how this civil war in Yugoslavia has killed so many innocent people, mostly women and children.

10:00 News In English

10:20 The House Of Cards

The prime minister fires his party advisor and arrests his brother!!

11:10 Mind Your Language

NO Flowers By Request

A great British comedy about a bunch of foreigners trying to study English.

Saturday, Oct. 16

8:30 The Fannelli Boys

Blackout in Brooklyn

area makes the Fannelli family go back in time and remember sweet memories.

9:00 Da Beat's On

9:30 Perspective

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film

Somebody Has To Shoot

Starring: Roy Scheider and Bonnie Badella

Convicted in the shooting death of a police officer during the raid on a drug-smuggling operation.

Raymond Eames (Arliss Howard) protests his innocence to no avail.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie Of The Week

Heart Beat

Starring: John Ritter and Polls Draper

Bill a divorced producer has two kids and Adrian a divorced news editor is pregnant. They meet and fall in love.

Sunday, Oct. 17

8:30 Family Matters

9:10 Thirtysomething

The Burning Bush

In this episode Ellen and Jeffrey fall in love

10:00 News In English

10:20 Panorama

Documentary

Peace Made In Hell

A new documentary that talks about the savage war in Bosnia and how this civil war in Yugoslavia has killed so many innocent people, mostly women and children.

11:10 The Golden Girls

One Flew Out Of The Cuckoo's Nest

The blind date that was set up between Dorothy and Lucas bears fruit as they get married.

Monday, Oct. 18

8:30 Delta

Derck, or Chancer, searches for his girlfriend Jo



Craig T. Nelson stars in Coach Thursday at 8:30

who has left him.

11:00 Final Round Of World Cup 1994

Tuesday, Oct. 19

8:30 People Next Door

Halloween

Walter and his family throw a big Halloween party.

9:10 Brand New Life

Starring: Barbara Eden and Don Murray

She is a waitress struggling to make ends meet. He is a wealthy lawyer. And together they find love and happiness the second time around.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film

Under Current

Starring: Katherine Hepburn and Robert Taylor

A senator marries a lady by the name of Ann Hamilton and takes her to Washington to live there. But something strange happens between them.

Wednesday, Oct. 20

8:30 Head Of The Class

The Russians Are Coming

A Russian team arrives to compete with the Philmore High School team and the result is a tie.

9:10 Viewpoint 1992

10:00 News In English

10:20 A Woman Named Jackie

Jackie, the widow, leaves the White House to marry the richest man in the world — Onassis.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Chancer

Derck, or Chancer, searches for his girlfriend Jo

Benny and Joon — a movie that questions normality FILM REVIEW

Johnny Depp — Sam
Mary Stuart Masterson — Joon
Aidan Quinn — Benny
Julianne Moore — Ruthie
Producers: Donna Roth/Susan Arnold
Director: Jeremiah Chechik
Screenplay: Barry Berman
Story by: Barry Berman/Leslie McNeil
MGM 1993

Benny is a car mechanic and Joon is his bright, highly articulate, mentally ill sister. Benny has rejected all notions of putting Joon in a home and has dedicated his life to taking care of her and fixing cars. Joon, in the meantime, has taken it upon herself to knock one housekeeper after another into retirement.

Sam, an unwanted cousin, joins the family when Joon wins at a poker game where poker is played not to win cash but to get rid of unwanted household items. Sam becomes Joon's housekeeper making grilled cheese sandwiches with an iron and cleaning the bed with a vacuum cleaner. His presence gives Benny some time to pursue a relationship with Ruthie.

On a trip to the park, Sam's brilliant clowning draws a crowd and raises Benny's opinion of him. Benny's

opinion is shattered the next morning when Sam and Joon inform him of their developing relationship. Benny reacts violently and throws Sam out.

Joon, angry and tired of being told what to do, plans to run away with Sam. But, she forgets to take her medication. On the bus, she has a seizure and later in the mental ward she refuses to see anyone. At a loss on how to see Joon, Benny turns to Sam...and more than their differences are resolved.

For movies with interesting characterisation, Benny and Joon is up there on the list. With its magical realist script, the writer creates a somewhat fantasised world of the mentally ill, but the excellent central performances are able to carry the characters well, develop relationships with ease...and in the process question the definition of "normality."

Benny's refusal to put Joon in a home despite psychiatrist's and friends' insistence, and his own realisation that his life is passing him by, creates a sheltered world for Joon, and then for Sam. But, unlike other movies on the mentally ill which use the sick person as a crutch to solve one of the world's problems (i.e. materialism, selfishness or greed), Benny's decision is not taken for self-righteous reasons. Although it can be argued that the fact that his profession is "fixing"

cars and the rest of his time is spent taking care of Joon, it is in reality a coverup for his own inadequacies or a means of martyrising his life.

But, for the most part Benny's decision is seen within the context of his relationship with Joon which is well-established as a loving one at the beginning of the movie. The effect of his relationship with Joon and of being a carer — his confusion, self-doubt and lack of social confidence — are carefully described by the scriptwriter and superbly portrayed by Benny.

There is no exploration of Joon's condition other than a brief flashback to the death of her parents in a road accident. This factor makes it difficult at times to discern why Joon is considered mentally ill, especially with her character is so well endowed with real offbeat wit and originality. Sure, Joon throws a temper tantrum (but who doesn't), makes milk shakes, cereal and peanut butter (all edible) while wearing a snorkel and won't eat raisins because she believes that raisins "have had their lives stolen...They taste sweet, but really they're humiliated grapes."

Further uncertainty arises on how mentally ill Joon truly is when Sam enters the scene. Doubt is cast on Sam's normality with his tree sitting habits, bread dancing numbers, paint for food and housecleaning

antics. He, too, is equally (if not better) endowed with wit, but through precision clowning.

These doubts about Sam's normality and Benny's proper moral decision create a comfortable environment for the audience to watch a movie about the mentally ill. Joon does resort to a few of the typical lines of: "You need me to be sick," and "don't underestimate the mentally ill," but it is only when she forgets to take her medication and has a seizure that the symptoms usually associated with mental illness arise. This is the only point in the movie which shows that there is no substitute for medication.

So is Benny and Joon just a "feel good" movie about the mentally ill, are Joon and Sam testing the conventionality of "normality" or are they two kooks whose problems are resolved by falling in love? If you are looking for an in-depth movie about the mentally ill, then Benny and Joon is probably not your best choice. If, however, you are interested in a movie offering a variety of characters which in one way or another questions "normality", this is the movie to uplift your spirits and to make you more determined that there is no definition of "normality"...Thank God.

By Najwa Najjar-Kort

The Matisse mystery

By Jean-Marc Dupuich

Henri Matisse made an essential contribution to the birth of modern art. An exhibition at the Pompidou Centre, which brings together 130 paintings and a dozen sculptures, coming from Russia (above all, thanks to the old Chukine Collection), the United States, Paris museums and numerous public and private collections, allows one to rediscover this great painter.

PARIS — Matisse is a man whom nothing destined for painting. He was born in Cateau-Cambrésis in the north of France and studied law before becoming a barrister's clerk. His parents ran a shop which was, at the same time, a grocer's, seed merchant's and hardware store.

In 1890, he went to hospital with peritonitis. The man in the next bed amused himself by painting. Why not? His mother brought him a box of paints. He discovered "a kind of paradise." Matisse was 21 years old and had everything to learn. This was followed by years in poverty and doubt, but also of desperately hard

work and the study of paintings in museums or in Gustave Moreau's studio.

In 1904, Matisse was a 35-year-old beginner. After a stay in Saint-Tropez, at Signac's invitation, he opened up his true path with "luxury, calm and voluptuousness." A tall, slender pine, a boat, sensual figures and the tablecloth of a lunch on the beach bathed in the iridescent light of the earth, the sky and the sea. If the production, with its small spaced-out strokes, carried the mark of Signac's divisionism, the sense of composition was asserted and the invitation to travel, contained in the box of paints offered by his mother, now

took on its definitive direction.

Two years later, the same ideal was sung in the colours of fauvism and the sensual curves which now characterised the painter. It was the "Joy of living," a pastoral vision in which a red, gold and green landscape and bucolic music animated the bodies, dancing enlaced or in a circle.

Confusing the dates when he painted these two pictures, Matisse declared, in 1952: "From the Joy Of Living (I was 35) to these cut-out papers (I am now 82), I have remained the same, because, in all that time, I have sought the same things which I have perhaps achieved using different means."

Blue nude

The good decade covered by the exhibition (1904-1917), reveals a complex creator who simultaneously explores opposite directions, in a permanently vivid tension. "You will simplify painting," Gustave Moreau had predicted. The master had been right. It had been a persistent undertaking, begun in the fertile contradictions of those years and continued right until death. One has

but to think of the pure melodic line of his drawings, his cut-outs and his stained-glass windows.

Two versions of the Young Sailor of the winter of 1906-1907 illustrate this simplification. The drawing moves from the already purified broken lines, to the essential curves. The streaks of light and shade on the clothes and the skin are abandoned in favour of single colours. The background loses the diversity of shades and turns uniformly pink. The face flattens out, undergoing the deformation of any levelled convexity.

In spite of their sometimes huge size, paintings such as Dance, Music, Boules players and Bathers With A Turtle are based on only three colours, the pink or vermilion of the bodies, the blue of the sky and the green of the earth.

The refusal of perspective and the noting of volumes prevents any illusion as to the level surface of the painting and poses the crucial problem of composition which Matisse solves by the pictorial balance of the forces figured, as can be noted in the three-colour works mentioned above, or by the expansion of the arabesque.



Henry Matisse during his years in Saint Paul-De-Vence in the south of France

The Red Sideboard provides a fine example of the latter solution. A single red background, brought to life by the rhythmical line of a blue arabesque and floral ornamentation in the same tone, unites the wall of the dining-room and the table on which fruit, decanters, vases and fruit dishes are placed, in a single vertical

surface, and, through the suppression of depth, the latter appear integrated into the painting as decorative patterns. "Composition," said Matisse, "is the art of arranging, in a decorative manner, the various elements that the painter has at his disposal to express his feelings."

On visiting the exhibi-

tion, one remembers that Matisse was a scandalous painter and the leader in the Cagè A Fauves (Cage For Wild Beasts, also a pun on the "fauve" movement) of 1905, and that, in 1913, in Chicago, the Blue Nude, A Souvenir Of Biskra was burnt in effigy, because of the aggressiveness of the brutal twisting that dis-

torted the naked body impregnated with blue shadow.

Finally, one can see that, once the "explosion of fauvism" had passed, this colourist was a master of black and grey, who also used dull, earthy or subdued tones, bitter greens, bistre, brick and ocre — L'Actualité En France.

Chinese superstar says political films can aid history

By Terri Jones

The Associated Press CANNES, France (AP) — Chinese actress Gong Li says playing in films with explosive political content helps put a human face on history. "I feel when Chinese filmmakers portray a politically sensitive issue, it's not to make a political film, but to make a film of a human story," Gong said.

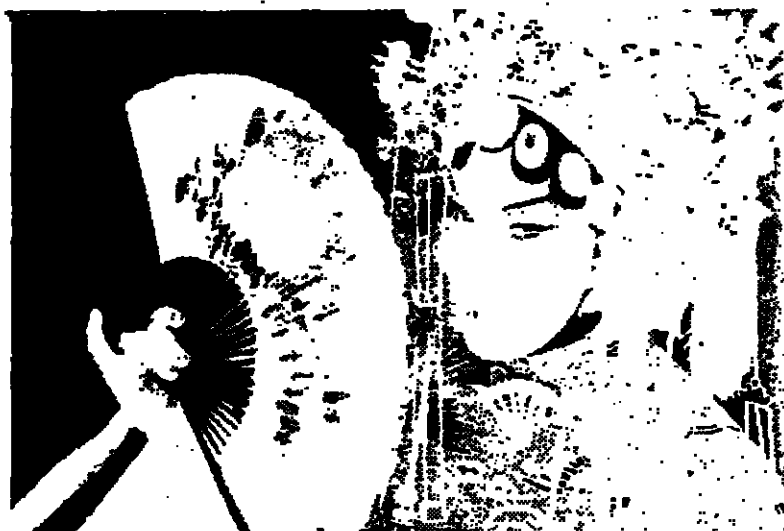
In her latest film, Farewell To My Concubine, directed by Chen Kaige, she plays a beautiful courtesan whose life is caught up in a doomed love triangle and China's convulsive Cultural Revolution. "Chen Kaige's motivation is not to tell a political story but to tell the complete nature, the good and bad side, of people," she said in a recent interview.

The film — which shared the top prize at this year's Cannes Film Festival with The Piano — offers a sobering, powerful depiction of the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, when China was thrown into turmoil by Mao Tse-tung's call for a purge of Western influences.

She offered similar sentiments about the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests that ended with the bloody crushing of the pro-democracy movement.

"Different people will make different films according to their nature," she said. In any case, she has never contemplated making a film about Tiananmen — as if she has time.

The slender, graceful 27-year-old Gong has churned out 10 films since she



Gong Li in the film Farewell To My Concubine

emerged in 1988 in the familiar to Western audiences Red Sorghum by director Zhang Yimou. They include most Chinese movies both nominated for Best

Foreign Film Oscars — Mary From Peking and The Story Of Qiu Ju (1992), for which she won Best Actress at the

Venice Film Festival.

"The most important thing I look for are roles with different aspects, rich characterisations," she said. "That's similar to my personality, and helps me play them."

Born in the northeast city of Shenyang, Gong graduated in 1989 from the Central Academy of Drama in Peking.

Her beauty and poise attracted Zhang, also her off-screen companion, with whom she's now making To Live. She's also at work on Painted Soul. Then come films produced jointly with French cinema financier Cible 2000 and directed by Zhang.

She's almost casual about being the Chinese cinema's premier star: "New people will come in, then I'll be the old one. It's a cycle of life."

Her favourite role has been Qiu Ju, the soft-spoken, earnest peasant who doggedly pursues her small but fair share of justice. It was a hit in China, where filmgoers chuckled at similar bureaucratic roadblocks encountered daily.

She most admires Meryl Streep, saying she's "so versatile, very well read and literate, you can tell."

Gong is liveliest when talking about other people's films.

"I liked My Left Foot. Who was that actor?" a journalist reminds her: Daniel Day-Lewis. "Ooh, that's so hard to pronounce and then the one where he plays the doctor..." she is again reminded: Unbearable Lightness Of Being.

"Yes, he switches roles so amazingly he was so skinny I could hardly recognise him."

"And I like the guy who just got the Academy Award, what's his name? Al Pacino. And Dustin Hoffman."

Gong is chatty in Chinese but regrets that she can't speak English. "I'm thinking of studying, but I'm not patient enough," she said. "There's no time. Sometimes I work on four films a year."

She knows, however, it will limit her career. Oliver Stone wants her to play Mao Tse-tung's wife Jiang Qing — if she can do it in English.

Would she like to work in the West? "Language," she said, wrinkling her nose. "By the time I learn to speak another language, I'll be an old lady."

Japanese rock singer wins devoted following after his death

By Kozo Mizoguchi

The Associated Press TOKYO — Japanese rock singer Yutaka Ozaki never won much fame or fortune during his short career. He lived fast and died — drunk and naked — at age 26.

But Ozaki's songs about the rejection of mainstream materialism in order to chase dreams and love are outliving their creator. A family that has opened its doors to his bereaved fans is helping keep his legend alive.

Tens of thousands of Japanese, young and old,

have made the pilgrimage to the downtown Tokyo street corner where Ozaki was found shortly before his death in April 1992. They leave flowers, cigarettes, a guitar and other memorabilia in tribute to their late idol.

Each evening, dozens make their way to the home of Tadao Komine, a wholesaler who welcomes Ozaki's fans to his small, two-story wooden house.

"Today's young are lonely. They cannot share their real feelings even with their

parents, friends or co-workers," says Komine. "I give them advice based on my own experiences. I tell them not to follow Ozaki's example."

Ozaki, a high school dropout, spent 18 months in prison for a 1987 drug conviction. He apparently died of alcohol abuse shortly after Komine's wife, Toyoko, found him lying naked on the street near their home.

For the visitors to Komine's house, and the millions of Japanese who

buy his records, Ozaki's appeal seems to be his rejection of the corporate rat-race that dominates most lives in Japan.

It's also a messianic fascination with a man many fans seem to believe sacrificed himself to deliver his message.

"I was moved by his single-minded passion for creation and singing," says Shunsaku Kawashima, a 26-year-old Tokyo office worker. "He used up all his energy to die for us as an artist."

"To me, he is a leader who understood us and our way of living in a difficult age."

During his 10-year career, Ozaki produced 71 songs, including seven albums and several novels and essays.

Kenichiro Inoue of Sony Music Entertainment Inc., who likens Ozaki to the late movie star James Dean, says that sales of his albums have soared to about 100 million since his death.

Although Ozaki's follow-

ing once was only among teens and young adults, it has expanded to include many middle-aged women, says Etsuko Yamashita, a lecturer in women's history at Japan's Women's College.

"People are fascinated by Ozaki's sincere way of living — his search for things of the heart, not money or materialism," she says.

Ozaki's fans admire his flat rejection of the speculative frenzy that gripped Japan in the late 1980s, when stock prices soared and real estate went through the roof, while

average Japanese worked harder than ever.

In the song Kiss, he sings of a weary Japanese corporate "soldier":

"I'm a worker, get so tired..."

"I'm working for money... I'm a worker, hard worker..."

"Don't let on that I'm such a tired, lonely worker... I'm a worker, get so tired..."

"Wasted time, little money... Any way..."

Young office workers and students flock to Komine's cramped house in a lower class Tokyo neighbourhood just to sit and talk, sing and listen to Ozaki's music.

"I'm surrounded by too much information and videos and TVs and consumer goods, but I have only a few friends I can speak with frankly," says Kazumi Toyama, a 23-year-old office worker.

"Ozaki sang against our money-oriented society, where people are cold and unfeeling."

'SUZI' — a new technique for treating severe male sterility

By Philippe Delabarre

It seems quite simple to have a child. And yet, the further our knowledge of the physiology and pathology of reproduction progresses, the greater the impression that there is something miraculous and improbable about it.

PARIS — Not so long ago, the biblical concept of the barren woman was a heavy burden to bear and it would have been quite misplaced to question the reproductive capacities of a man. And then, over the years, the facts had to be faced and it had to be admitted that, in 50 per cent of cases, male sterility was more or less to blame, which is a fairer view of things.

order to reach maturity, and there are several million spermatozoa per ejaculation. Moreover, it is a really tough course with very few survivors at the end, only the strongest, about 1 per 10⁴. And only one of them will have the privilege of fertilising the oocyte. If all goes well... as, at that moment, a host of physical and chemical obstacles will once again have to be overcome. And yet, "it works".

absolutely normal in the present state of our knowledge. So what can be done? All gynaecologists have known such cases. For women, tremendous progress has been achieved in the last 40 years both concerning the mechanisms and hormones and therapy ("ovulation inducers") as well as using methods of "assisted procreation". A good twenty or so of them are used, from the simplest to the most complicated.

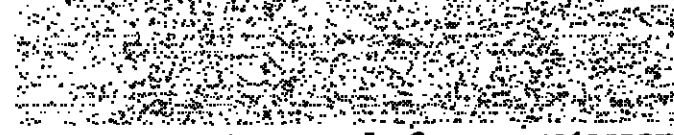
ease (diabetes, for instance) likely to affect the production of sperm and which can be treated. The other cases, which are the ones that we are concerned with here, are "oligo-astheno-teratospermies", complicated or not by infection, the latter warranting treatment by antibiotics. But, for the rest, let us return to the example of the factory and imagine that, on the production line, there are cars without bodies or without doors, steering-wheels in the place of the wheels or a wheel in the place of the steering wheel, multicolour paint, etc. This explains the "terato" part of the word, meaning "malformed or abnormal".

go": small number). Several techniques have been tried more or less successfully: Homogenisation, concentration, selection, etc., but spermatozoa are fairly fragile and do not put up with these manipulations very well, and all the more so if they are already abnormal.

The new idea is SUZI. It was invented by Professor Van Streteghem from Brussels and is, at the moment, being tried out, in a slightly modified manner, in Paris at the Antoine Bécère Hospital in Clamart and in the Bicêtre Hospital (Doctors Olivien and Wolff).

The oocytes obtained by stimulation are removed upon maturity and released using Streteghem and Olivien's technique, or, on the contrary, kept intact by Wolff and Testard. The spermatozoa are prepared and a micro-manipulation or, more precisely, micro-injection is performed. In one of the techniques, a single and preferably im-

mobile spermatozoon is inserted into the cytoplasm of the oocyte (if it were too lively it would create too much damage inside the oocyte). The result is 50 per cent fecundation and 30 per cent pregnancies.



An enlarged photograph of a spermatozoon

idea of the operational difficulty of such a technique which might, at first sight, appear "perfectly straightforward", but which is, in fact, highly complex. So, for the time being, it is specifically reserved for cases of severe oligo-astheno-spermies, but seems to give much hope — L'Actualité En France.

Nuclear weapons equipment may be used in breast cancer detection

By H. Josef Hebert
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Machinery designed to detect and analyse flaws in nuclear warheads may soon be used in an effort to provide women better early detection of breast cancer.

has been used for years at government weapons laboratories such as Lawrence Livermore in California to check for possible flaws in components of nuclear weapons, laser weapons and other defence-related hardware.

we have this product ready for FDA (Food and Drug Administration) approval in 1994," Morgan Nields, chairman of Fischer Imaging, said in an interview.

searchers to find the optimum wave length to achieve the best image at the lowest dose levels, thereby reducing X-ray radiation exposure to patients.

viewed directly on electronic displays similar to a home computer.

detection with fewer X-ray actually being taken and detect smaller tumours.

and daughters," said Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif.

examinations, is considered the most effective means of early detection, health experts estimate that a fifth of mammograms, using current conventional technology, fail to detect cancers that are present.

The energy Department signed an agreement recently for a \$3.28 million joint venture between the department's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and a Colorado manufacturer of X-ray equipment to develop improved "digital" detection technology for breast cancer.

But some of the machinery costs several million dollars, compared with roughly \$75,000 for conventional X-ray equipment used in hospitals.

The digital equipment would provide better image quality, require less radiation dose, allow detection of smaller tumours and detect early signs of a problem in younger women whose breast tissue is more dense, which makes conventional X-ray machinery less reliable, said Mr. Nields.

Digital mammography uses electronic radiation detectors to capture the image created by X-rays passing through the breast. A converter changes the X-ray energy to visible light. While a conventional X-ray machine captures the images on film, the digital stem allows it to be

Mr. Nields said that because the image is much clearer, with greater contrast, it will allow for better

viewed directly on electronic displays similar to a home computer.

lives of an estimated 46,000 women in the United States each year. While X-ray imaging, along with physical

examinations, is considered the most effective means of early detection, health experts estimate that a fifth of mammograms, using current conventional technology, fail to detect cancers that are present.

'Resetting' the body clock seen preventing accidents, jetlag

By Cynthia Johnson
Reuters

LONDON — Preventing jet lag and industrial accidents caused by drowsy night workers are just two uses of a powerful hormone that can "reset" the body's biological clock, researchers say.

Melatonin output is highest in darkness and sunlight suppresses its flow. "In some respects Melatonin represents darkness, because it's made at night," said Josephine Arendt, professor of endocrinology at the University of Surrey in Guildford, England.

able to halve their jet lag, with very few side effects such as headaches or sleepiness.

this has a similar effect. "If you leave the lights off or put blinds on your bedroom until late in the morning then you will sleep later and get up later. Taking Melatonin in the morning will induce this effect."

The financial savings on industrial accidents alone could be significant. The nuclear accidents at Three Mile Island in the United States, Chernobyl in the Ukraine and the chemical leak at Bhopal, India, all occurred at night when human error is more likely, said researchers at a recent London conference.

Prof. Arendt has tested Melatonin in long-term trials to treat jet lag on more than 400 people and in small studies on shift workers.

Researchers say Melatonin and bright light are complementary treatments but the correct timing of the therapies is essential.

Researchers at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, have found teenagers' tendency to stay up late and sleep late also may be due to the Melatonin cycle and linked to puberty.

The hormone is Melatonin, produced by the pineal gland at the base of the brain, a gland named for its resemblance to a pine cone.

In the larger study those taking the hormone were

Massachusetts-based Interneuron Pharmaceuticals, for example, is working on a sleeping pill that will include Melatonin with an altered structure. Slow-release compounds are being researched but it may be several years before any are commercially available as their long-term effects are still being studied.

Mail-order drugs pose new problems for regulators

By Cynthia Johnson
Reuters

LONDON — Wider international use of mail-order medicines poses new dilemmas for regulators monitoring the spread of unauthorised or counterfeit drugs.

offshore firms or loopholes in mail regulations. Pharmaceutical industry analysts also note that in an environment where drug costs become more important there may be greater temptation to try unknown sales channels.

"If price-cutting on retail pharma becomes standard practice that would make it easier for counterfeit medicines to get into the distribution chain," said Ian Senior, managing director of London-based Remit Consultants Ltd.

"People will be shopping round, looking to knock money off their prescriptions, just as people who shop round for a car part are prepared to take the cheaper thing."

They say the problem is still very small but that rising pressures to curb drug costs threaten to exacerbate it.

"One of the problems with the marketplace is that it has changed a lot and the traditional channels of distribution have broken down and changed in many countries," he said.

A counterfeit medicine is one which is deliberately and fraudulently mislabelled as to its identity or source.

Concern has been expressed that a provision in European mail-order laws that lets individuals order medicines from other European Community countries for their own use could be abused.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

INEDIBLES
By Janet R. Bender

<p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Inventions</p> <p>6 Dress showily</p> <p>11 Rouses</p> <p>15 Urban vehicles</p> <p>19 Go-between</p> <p>20 David's daughter</p> <p>21 Can't brother</p> <p>22 Melville novel</p> <p>23 New York City</p> <p>24 Mountain in Brazil</p> <p>27 In a cautious manner</p> <p>28 Ricci dish</p> <p>30 Big blood vessel</p> <p>31 Type of arch</p> <p>32 Live a February day</p> <p>33 Dealer's problem</p> <p>35 Castle protector</p> <p>37 City in Maine</p> <p>38 Gears off</p> <p>39 Der — (Adams)</p>	<p>40 Nightclub</p> <p>41 Racing boat</p> <p>42 Broadway hit</p> <p>43 Capricious criss</p> <p>44 Rise up</p> <p>45 Chemical</p> <p>46 Compound</p> <p>47 Neighbor's companion</p> <p>48 Winged</p> <p>49 Ecclesiastical garment</p> <p>50 Winesap</p> <p>51 City in Utah</p> <p>52 OSS successor</p> <p>53 Centers part</p> <p>54 Blame</p> <p>55 Peppery</p> <p>56 Shouting softly</p> <p>57 Chest sound</p>	<p>58 Antagonist's uncle</p> <p>59 Actor Buddy</p> <p>60 Airplane mishap</p> <p>61 Author Bret</p> <p>62 Immigrants</p> <p>63 Immigrant</p> <p>64 Grain-producing area</p> <p>65 Filled past</p> <p>66 Japanese sash</p> <p>67 Native of Cuba</p> <p>68 Grapes in power</p> <p>69 Gambler's cube</p> <p>70 The</p> <p>71 Cotton pod</p> <p>72 Time of youth</p> <p>73 Chess move</p> <p>74 Mine entrance</p> <p>75 Substance in hair</p> <p>76 Rock cove</p> <p>77 Skull bone</p>	<p>100 Manual art</p> <p>101 Pymon's creation</p> <p>102 Agnes Turner of</p> <p>103 "Toscani"</p> <p>104 Exposure</p> <p>105 Saharan</p> <p>106 Sprung well</p> <p>107 Clustered thickly</p> <p>108 Rained in terms</p> <p>109 Land of peace</p> <p>110 Musical</p> <p>111 Helsinki native</p> <p>112 English county</p> <p>113 Striped</p> <p>114 Backward street</p> <p>115 Mosaic</p> <p>116 "Wonderful"</p> <p>117 "Like"</p> <p>118 Kind of rock</p> <p>119 Advertiser's bow</p>
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Stashed real estate agent sold huge house to rich single gal who owns one hundred cats.
2. Our baby boomers now buy bloomers for their own babies' babies. How time flies!
3. Premier paid for affordable used camp pump in one leap sum.
4. Crooked bookkeeper robbed bank by keeping crooked billing ledgers.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. CRLSBZA BFF EBLFA, GSHV WFFA, ESKJVL
VCVLX XVL, EJSV ZIHBEI BIVA WSIF
KJV VRL —By Gordon Miller
2. SAMPUL SIMPLY SAMPLE HS ODDOSAMP
OD SYDCL, CLMIHTL SYDERMO MISTLE
FAT UAST OD SIMPLY. —By Ed Shaddean
3. VP NATALGIVA WHY LBGVWIC,
LTINXYDHW DIXAY PRAG FR EGAA
WPGYAYWPAY RPG POA KIC POTC. —By Frank N. Stein
4. RYGIS FOR FLOWNS IT LKAPT LEEKS
WEEK INFEGNW SEP-RYANS. —By Lara Alexander

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

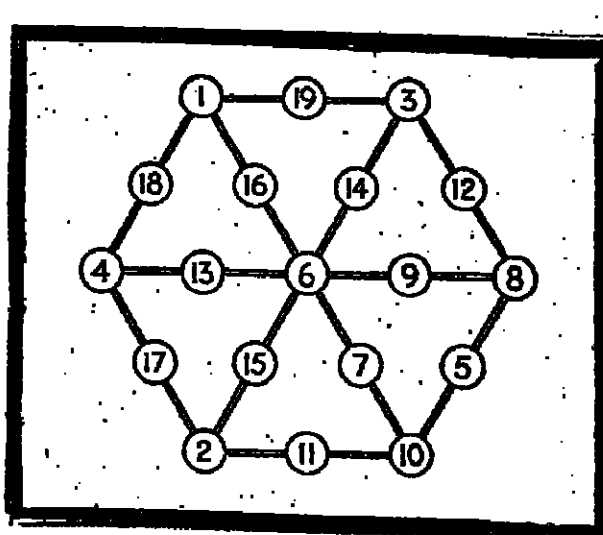
1. BLOOMERS
2. BABY BOOMERS
3. CAMP PUMP
4. CROOKED BILLING LEDGERS

Diagramless 19 x 18, By Harold B. Counts

<p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Jellied garnish</p> <p>6 Harcom</p> <p>7 Sleeps</p> <p>12 Harmony</p> <p>13 Clears the board</p> <p>17 Town's org.</p> <p>18 — boy!</p> <p>20 In the desert</p> <p>21 Fish</p> <p>22 School dance</p> <p>23 Lined up</p>	<p>24 Figure at a</p> <p>25 Football game</p> <p>26 Blast of</p> <p>27 Excavating machines</p> <p>28 Capacity of a vessel: abbr.</p> <p>29 Peppery</p> <p>30 Always</p> <p>31 Plaf base</p> <p>32 Horrible</p> <p>33 Natives of: suit</p>	<p>34 Notable period</p> <p>35 Recipe direction</p> <p>36 Lofly nest</p> <p>37 The</p> <p>38 Japanese sash</p> <p>39 Native of Cuba</p> <p>40 Grapes in power</p> <p>41 Gambler's cube</p> <p>42 The</p> <p>43 Cotton pod</p> <p>44 Time of youth</p> <p>45 Chess move</p> <p>46 Mine entrance</p> <p>47 Substance in hair</p> <p>48 Rock cove</p> <p>49 Skull bone</p>	<p>50 Unreclular plant</p> <p>51 Exalt</p> <p>52 Lofly nest</p> <p>53 Tail, seed drinks</p> <p>54 Saltcracker</p> <p>55 Mayday</p> <p>56 Kind of pavement</p> <p>57 Division</p> <p>58 Below, to poets</p> <p>59 Musical direction</p> <p>60 Sequen</p>
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SOLUTIONS PUZZLES

(A) 22 TO 23



(B) TABULAR

1. ILLIMITABLE.
2. PALATABLE.

3. IRRITABLE.
4. PROFITABLE.
5. VERITABLE.

'Spontaneous' etchings evoke rich images

By Ica Wahbeh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "I don't work with preconceived ideas. I feel my way through. I know my way, I don't get lost," says the slim, young-looking Mohammad Omar Khalil, whose grey, abundant on the sides, tufts of hair betray the age.

Born in Sudan in 1936, this talented artist has lived and worked in New York since 1967. The list of places where he exhibited his works is impressive. So is his talent, unique in a way, and his pleasant personality when he patiently explains technical stuff or is summoned by a forceful mother, decided to give her two children live art lessons, to expound his art to her progenies.

To produce his etchings, Mr. Khalil uses different techniques whose outcome is equally varied. He prefers to work on zinc surfaces because "zinc and nitric gives me a sense of time, of rotten things eroded by time. Zinc is soft, wears out faster than copper (used by most etchers); I like the bite on zinc."

Sugar lift, spit biting, aquatint, needle etching and cross hatching are some techniques used by the artist who employs soft ground, oil-based ink, sugar pigment and gum

Arabic for the final outcome, which is black and white paintings, of relatively big sizes, where imagination can be at a loss as for the myriads of meanings and where things mix in a whirlwind of combinations and images.

Delicate lace or heavy brocade, landscapes, spinning wheels and tops or abstract images intermingle in breathtaking frames.

Serialized, the works come in theme groups like the ones in Petra or Bob Dylan set, but they are not confined to one interpretation only.

The Bob Dylan-inspired titles: Baby blue, Tangled up in blue, It ain't me babe and Idiot wind, are a homage to the great singer and an outstanding accomplishment of the great artist.

In it ain't me babe, a huge face, actually just the eyes and the nose bridge, stare at you from the bottom half of the frame: hawkish nose, one round, owl-like eye and one foxlike, slyly closed, make up a sinister image below a dark black upper plane hanging ominously over it.

In another work, windows covered by straw blinds, through which a setting (rising) sun can be seen, reminds one of images in a movie shot in the Far East (China or Vietnam), with an oppressive atmosphere

of opium smoke blurring the whole while uplifting the spirit.

Aptly titled Petra, the series belonging to it can easily bring to mind images of the Nabatean city, with siq-like slits opening the perspective, giving it depth and mixing with leafy trees, roots and branches for foreground consistency.

Wheels, spirals, geometrical figures and beehive-looking spots alternate with cosmic explosions. Mineral, plant and animal coexist; a feline head and a cobra take part of two works as do faces, portraits, human bodies, letters and numbers in others.

Here and there, a stripe of blue, brownish red, silver, ochre or green splits the works into two or more planes, sometimes creating the impression of collage.

The artist works spontaneously, intuitively knowing where he will eventually arrive. "I would make three or four stages of the print without proof. I would know the outcome. I am familiar with what I

am doing. The technique is at the tip of my fingers," says Mr. Khalil.

While acknowledging that each piece is like a new experience, challenge and adventure, he also admits that "I am always in this unpredictable sort of situation, knowing, paradoxically, what happens. The technique is three quarters of what you do," he says and his is proof of his mastery.

If the spit biting leaves marks similar to water colours, sugar lifting lends a pitch black shade to parts of the work.

All in all, rich textures, draping materials, graceful bodies, strong surfaces mix beautifully. Black and white contrast philosophically in opposites: life and death, happiness and sadness, good and evil. But there is also grey: life is not, after all, only black and white.

The artist, had a demonstration of his technique in the workshop of Darat Al Funun, where his works are on display until Nov. 3, 1993.



Some of Mohammad Omar Khalil's etchings on display at Darat Al Funun gallery

It is not so easy not being cop to the world

By Walter R. Mears
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Successive presidents, their diplomats and leaders in Congress have repeated the denial almost word for word while accepting, unavoidably, a world role that doesn't quite fit the disclaimers.

There is no easy way out because, as retired U.N. Ambassador Vernon Walters observes, while the United States should not be the world's policeman, it would not want to live in a world with no police at all.

Still, police officers do not get to pick the alarms they answer. U.S. policy-makers can, and President Bill Clinton has told the United Nations that it must know when to say no if Americans are to say yes to worthy peacekeeping missions.

On his terms, that must include answering a clear threat to peace, with set and well-defined objectives, a firm timetable and end point and financing that does not leave all the bills for Washington.

With that list of conditions, plus the need for congressional support, the administration will always have grounds to refuse a role in a U.N. mission. But outright refusal is increasingly difficult for the only superpower in the post-cold war world.

"The United States cannot be the world's policeman, but also cannot turn a blind eye to the world's problems," Mr. Clinton said earlier in the Somali operation. In presidential farewell, George Bush renounced the policeman's role, saying it is supported neither at home nor abroad — but adding that the United States must promote democratic peace because there is no one else to do so.

The admonition and the assignment are not easily put together.

When U.S. troops are committed abroad, so too is the prestige of the United States, its full faith and credit, in the words of former Defence Secretary Dick Cheney. The commitment does not hinge on the numbers; recall President John F. Kennedy's description of the outnumbered U.S. garrison in West Berlin during a 1961 cold war crisis as hostage to America's intent to defend the city.

The latest U.S. mission, to Haiti, stirred political misgiv-

ings and congressional criticism even before Monday when the landing of about 170 Americans was put off because another vessel took their pier while a gang of toughs disrupted arrival arrangements on shore. That apparently was sanctioned by the military regime that is supposed to be yielding power next month.

About 700 Americans are due to be part of that U.N. operation, most of them training and engineering specialists. Some members of Congress warn that the mission could put lightly armed Americans in a very dangerous situation, might embroil them in another police action.

Senator Bob Dole, the Republican leader, complained that the operation did not follow the four conditions Mr. Clinton had just set at the United Nations, and said it ought to be dropped.

The administration said the Haiti mission involves important U.S. interests, including the risk of another flood of boat people seeking American asylum unless a stable, democratic government takes charge.

It is a training and reconstruction assignment. But the lines are fine ones. Secretary of State Warren Christopher demanded the Haitian army help, not hinder, the U.N. "mission for peace." But the same statement carefully noted that Americans were not being sent to "perform a peacekeeping mission."

And, as critics point out, the original Somalia mission was famine relief, not peacemaking or pacification.

The administration had offered to send American troops to Bosnia to join an international effort to enforce a ceasefire, if the civil warring sides agree upon one. Mr. Dole said the Somalia crisis probably precludes that unless Mr. Clinton makes a compelling case he has not heard yet.

The U.S. forces in Somalia are part of a 30-nation U.N. force, but Mr. Clinton pointed out the linchpin role the United States takes when it becomes part of such operation. "Make no mistake about it, if we were to leave Somalia tomorrow, other nations would leave too," Mr. Clinton said. "Chaos would resume, the relief effort would stop and starvation soon would return."

Maastricht treaty comes out of the wringer — for now

By Graham Brown
Agence France Presse

BRUSSELS — The Maastricht union treaty has been through the wringer since it was negotiated in the Dutch city of Maastricht by European Community leaders in December 1991.

But it represents only the first stage towards real European union. The community still needs to crawl out of economic recession, reverse a tide of Euro-scepticism and fight a bruising political battle in 1996 before the outline of unity can be filled in.

The so-called "German problem" was the last of a series of roadblocks which the treaty had to overcome since it was signed in February 1992, including a temporary veto by Denmark and near-rejection by France and Britain.

The new European union was supposed to be born on January 1, 1993, after ratification by the community's 12 member states.

Now, following Tuesday's decision by the German High Court that the treaty does not fundamentally conflict with German law, it is set to be ratified by Germany and then formally implemented — just about a year late.

The treaty was conceived at the EC's Hannover summit of June 1988 by French President Francois Mitterrand, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and European Commission President Jacques Delors. They decided that the next logical step to the EC's single market was a single currency.

Then in 1989 the Berlin Wall came crashing down, marking the end of the cold war. The European federalists decided that political union needed to be grafted on to the economic pact, to create a nucleus for the

new Europe.

The treaty was negotiated after intense horse-trading, and ratification by member states looked like a formality until little Denmark rejected it with a 50.7 "no" vote in a June 2, 1992, referendum.

The poll unleashed a tidal wave of Euro-scepticism just as the community began sinking into its worst economic recession since World War II and signally failed to deal with civil war in Yugoslavia.

The EC's system of linked exchange rates buckled as its economies began pulling apart instead of converging under the Maastricht plan, mainly because of the economic strains caused by West Germany's absorption of East Germany.

EC leaders concocted various assurances to reverse the Danish vote, notably the new principle of "subsidiarity"

which meant the EC would keep its hands out of member nations' affairs wherever it could.

The Danes were also offered exemptions from a single currency and other treaty items. Frightened by isolation, they voted "yes" on May 18 this year.

Meanwhile, the virus of Euro-scepticism had spread, particularly in France. After an ill-tempered campaign, the French voted "yes" in September last year by a tiny 51.5 per cent majority, saving the treaty from certain oblivion.

Apart from France and Denmark, only Ireland subjected the treaty to a referendum. The Irish ratified it with a big majority, persuaded that it would bring them much development aid and have no influence on the country's strict abortion policy.

Next came a battle in anti-federalist Britain. Prime Minister John Major finally managed to muster a majority in the House of Commons on Aug. 2.

Finally, only the German High Court stood in the way of the treaty.

The deepening recession continued to drive EC economies further apart in 1993. In August it was forced to suspend the narrow bands linking core currencies within the European Exchange Rate Mechanism and economic recovery is not expected to start before 1996.

The EC's leaders continue to maintain that the programme for a single economy before the turn of the century — the central treaty element — is still on course. Economists and politicians are increasingly doubtful.

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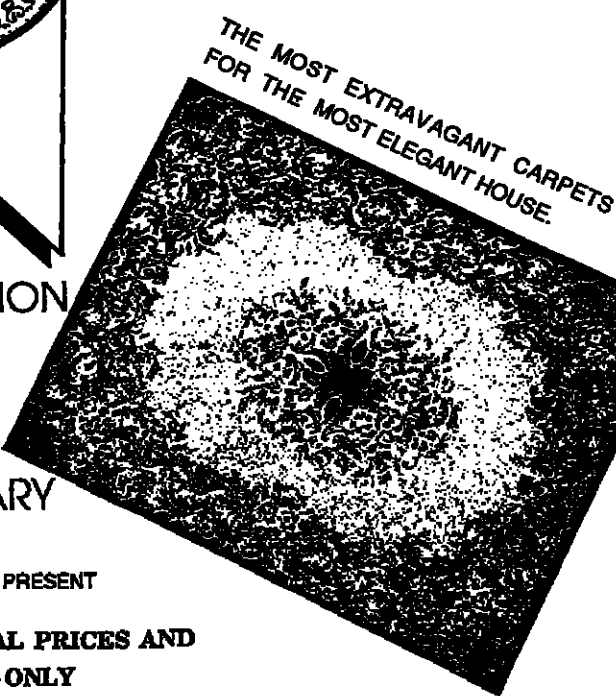
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Peasant unrest continues in China, minister says

PEKING (AP) — Peasants in China have staged violent protests against abuse by corrupt officials, Agriculture Minister Liu Jie was quoted as saying. "Peasants are very angry," Mr. Liu conceded in an interview with the People's Daily and the Xinhua News Agency. "Vicious incidents caused by the overburden on peasants continue to occur," he said. Mr. Liu provided no details, but said that from January to July more than 70 per cent of the complaints received by the ministry concerned illegal taxes on peasants levied by local officials. The minister said recent measures announced by the central government to ease the burden on China's 900 million peasants succeeded in keeping more than 10 billion yuan (\$1.75 billion) in peasant hands.

at a bank which often used to take deposits on the interbank market — paying 3¼ per cent say on three, months — and then yield Saudi five per cent or better of 4½ or five per cent or more.

Another dealer said he had not heard of any clients asking to buy bonds in the last month, though banks may have done so. SAMA sells only to banks, which can then sell the bonds to customers both in Saudi Arabia and abroad.

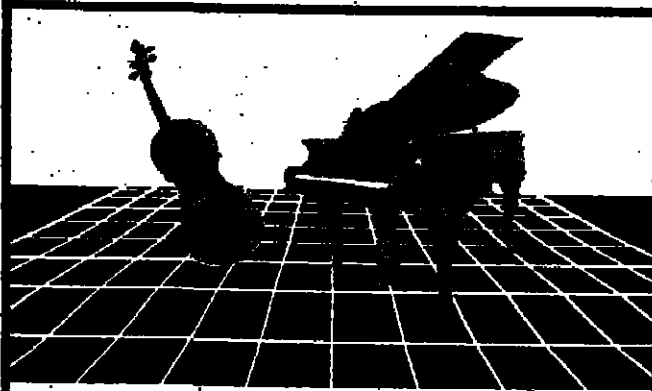
A SAMA official nonetheless told Reuters he had not detected any real weakening in the demand for Saudi bonds. "If there were any problem we'd hear it from the banks,"

<p>(In Jordan)</p> <p>Jonathan K. Rice</p> <p>American Embassy (USIS)</p> <p>P.O. Box 354</p> <p>Amman, 1118 Jordan</p>	<p>(In the United States)</p> <p>Jonathan K. Rice</p> <p>Unit 78205</p> <p>APO AE 09092-0205</p>
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VIRO: (August 22 to September 22) A day to take a good look at your property and possessions

collar
 39 A Valentine
 41 One problem
 42 Intersecting
 44 Fertile area
 45 — the morning!
 46 Are plentiful
 47 Caldest
 48 Strategically
 49 "Politics makes
 strange —"
 50 "The smart"
 51 Character of
 sound
 52 Trable or bass
 53 Specious
 54 Long, long times
 57 Flipping item
 58 Chinneys get
 59 Mild chat
 60 — (Lorry)
 61 Down
 62 British dandy
 63 Leaf-stem angle
 64 Fear of
 65 Strangers
 66 Malice certain
 67 Some are illegat
 68 Device for
 69 propping the
 atmosphere
 70 Taste
 71 Age
 72 Warning alarm
 73 Not all-aloud
 74 — yourself
 75 Meaplace
 76 Made a little go
 77 A long way
 78 Helpers
 79 Pulled apart
 80 Cannon
 81 Specious
 82 Bakdardish
 83 Haley's novel
 84 "Stranger on
 the —"
 85 Window type
 86 Excel
 87 Abyss
 88 Force lovers
 89 Hole —
 90 Retained
 91 Made a's own

کتابخانه



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Kohl warns against protectionism

PARIS (R) — German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the first foreign leader to address the French senate, made a strong plea against protectionism Wednesday, saying it would be a "fatal error" for Europe to close its markets.
Speaking a day after Germany's constitutional court approved the Maastricht treaty on European union thereby removing the last obstacle to ratification, Mr. Kohl also said it was vital to stick to the timetable and conditions for a single European currency.

His call for adhering to the EC's monetary calendar contrasted with doubts he raised in August in the wake of the Community's summer currency crisis about whether the EC would achieve its goal of creating a single currency by 1999.
The chancellor used the platform of the gilded senate chamber to make a ringing appeal for open markets at a time when France is threatening to block a GATT world trade agreement to protect its heavily subsidised farmers.
"It would be a fatal error to believe that West Europeans could benefit from withdrawing from competition by shutting off their markets," Mr. Kohl said.
Citing a remark by senate speaker Rene Monory that withdrawing into oneself was the worst answer to the challenges of modern times, the chancellor said:
"I agree with you and I support your call to Europeans to be creative, to change their thinking, to look forward and to resist the temptation of protectionism."
Mr. Kohl compared his senate appearance to a historic

speech by President Francois Mitterrand to the Bonn parliament in 1983. When the French leader urged West Germany to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in response to a Soviet threat.
He stressed Franco-German cooperation was crucial to build European union and rebutted the argument that both had outlived their usefulness now that the cold war was over.
"We heartily invite our European partners to participate in this work, but we will not allow ourselves to be diverted from continuing to develop this union and completing it with all those who want to share in it," he said.
Mr. Kohl said individual states could not effectively counter turbulence on foreign exchange markets, which caused the virtual collapse of the European exchange rate.
"In less than three months' time we will enter the second phase of economic and monetary union in accordance with the Maastricht treaty."

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Bell Atlantic, TCI announce mammoth merger

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Bell Atlantic Corp. and Telecommunications Inc. (TCI) announced a merger Wednesday to create a telephone and cable television colossus.
News reports said the merger was worth as much as \$33 billion, which would make it the largest deal of its kind, creating the sixth largest U.S. company.
"This is the biggest deal of all time," said Martin Sikora, editor of Mergers and Acquisitions magazine in Philadelphia.
The new company would have combined assets of \$60 billion — making it the sixth largest U.S. company. Only General Motors, Exxon, Ford, IBM and General Electric would be bigger.
Bell Atlantic, based in Philadelphia, serves Washington D.C. and six states in the mid-Atlantic region. It had revenues of \$12.6 billion in 1992 and net income of nearly \$1.4 billion.
TCI, which is based in Denver, had revenues of \$3.5 billion and operating income of \$956 million.
The company serves more than 10 million cable subscribers and is in the process of acquiring Liberty Media Corp., which would raise its subscriber list to 13 million, or 23 per cent of the national cable television market.
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Currency	New York Close Date: 12/10/93	Tokyo Close Date: 13/10/93
Sterling Pound	1.5320	1.5303
Deutsche Mark	1.5957	1.5945
Swiss Franc	1.4001	1.3985
French Franc	5.6075	5.6110**
Japanese Yen	106.02	105.75
European Currency Unit	1.1860	1.1852

USD Per STD
European Opening at 8:00 A.M. GMT

Interbank Bid rates for remittance exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Prices of Metals Date: 13/10/1993

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	367.10	7.20	Silver	4.47	0.100

* 31 Karat

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 13/10/1993

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6880	0.6900
Sterling Pound	1.0512	1.0545
Deutsche Mark	0.4309	0.4331
Swiss Franc	0.4915	0.4940
French Franc	0.1227	0.1233
Japanese Yen	0.6500	0.6532
Dutch Guilder	0.3833	0.3852
Swedish Krona	0.0438	0.0440
Italian Lira	0.0438	0.0440
Belgian Franc	0.0438	0.0440

Kremlin: Draft constitution to be presented by Nov. 10

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A draft Russian constitution will be published on Nov. 10, a spokesman for the president's office said Wednesday.

The spokesman told AFP that the constitutional conference, charged with revising Russia's Soviet-era constitution, will hold plenary sessions Friday and Saturday, and on Oct. 29 and 30, to finalise the text.

He added that the draft would be submitted to President Boris Yeltsin on Nov. 3.

Several leading politicians have urged the president to hold a referendum on the new constitution on Dec. 12 — the date scheduled for the parliamentary elections.

The existing constitution has been a prime source of contention between Mr. Yeltsin and his conservative opponents. The president has pushed to overhaul the constitution, giving greater executive powers to the head of state, whereas the hardliners have used the Soviet document to try to reverse Mr. Yeltsin's measures.

Mr. Yeltsin dissolved the conservative-dominated parliament on Sept. 21.

Mr. Yeltsin categorically denied Wednesday there would be any change in the timing of democratic elections for his post-Communist country.

The president's insistence on holding parliamentary elections on Dec. 12 contributed to a stand-off with a hostile conservative parliament and a

coup attempt that was crushed by the loyalist army.

But a senior presidential aide was quoted Tuesday night as saying the Russian leader might postpone December elections and combine them later with presidential polls.

"I categorically deny it and I will not keep such advisers," Mr. Yeltsin told a news conference in Tokyo, where he ended a three-day visit.

"If you tell me his name I will have him sacked," he added to laughter from reporters. He nodded grimly when told Russia's ITAR-TASS news agency had quoted presidential council member Georgy Satarov as making the remark.

"Elections will be held on Dec. 12 to the Federal Assembly. Presidential elections will be on June 12, 1994. That has been decided and that's how it will be," Mr. Yeltsin confirmed.

But he left the door open for a later change in the date of the presidential poll, saying it was up to the new-style two-chamber parliament to make the final decision. "That is its prerogative, the prerogative of parliament," he said.

Many Russians — even some of Mr. Yeltsin's democratic supporters — have been shocked by a Moscow security clampdown since the president sent in tanks to disperse hardliners in the old Supreme Soviet building on Oct. 4.

More than 140 people were

killed in two days of violence. A temporary state of emergency, including a curfew and a ban on some opposition newspapers and parties, was then imposed.

Some officials acknowledge it could be difficult to arrange parliamentary polls by the December deadline, partly because political parties are in an embryonic state.

Mr. Satarov said simultaneous elections could improve Mr. Yeltsin's democratic image, a view shared by many Muscovites who feel the president should swiftly to the people to justify his unexpected use of force.

Throughout the Tokyo visit, his first chance to make his case abroad since the bloodshed, Mr. Yeltsin has been at pains to stress that he had the backing of his countrymen.

"I understand the (Japanese) prime minister's worries about this, and those of the Japanese public. Unfortunately states are sometimes obliged to use force... But it wasn't our choice," he said Wednesday.

"We were obliged to resort to force to avoid mass terror and bloodshed. Communists and fascists... dared to spread death and horror in the streets of Moscow and were preparing for new bloody deeds."

"We had to stop them." "We have always spoken out

against force. Our position is well known. And when we manifested firmness, Russians understood us and supported us," Mr. Yeltsin added.

The modest success of Mr. Yeltsin's ground-breaking visit to Japan, Moscow's old foe from World War II, will have helped his cause at home although the talks in Tokyo have produced more goodwill than concrete agreements.

President Yeltsin said the new Russian Federal Assembly would decide whether to hold fresh presidential elections.

"The elections for the Duma (lower house), the Federal Council (upper house) and local assemblies will take place on Dec. 12 as scheduled," he told the news conference.

Mr. Yeltsin said he was still prepared to go to the polls on June 12 but "the Federal Assembly should decide on the question of the presidential election as it has its prerogatives in this matter."

Most of the electoral blocs likely to take part in Russia's December parliamentary polls share President Yeltsin's goal of a Western-style democracy and free market economy, a close aide said Wednesday.

First Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Shumeiko said that only Communists and extreme nationalists, should they manage to form a strong parliamentary group, could cause problems in relations between the president and the future legislature.



New Greek Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri poses for photographers after the swearing-in ceremony of the new Greek government at the presidential palace in Athens Wednesday (AFP photo)

Greek Socialist old-guard sworn in

ATHENS (R) — Greece's new prime minister Andreas Papandreu and his hand-picked, old-guard Socialist government were sworn in Wednesday.

Mr. Papandreu, 74, who returned to power in a stunning election victory Sunday, put some of his most trusted old personal and political friends in key ministries.

About 100 Socialist supporters cheered outside the presidential palace as the cabinet was sworn in before President Constantine Karamanlis.

Markets were reserved after news the National Economy and Finance Ministry was assigned to one of Greece's most popular politicians, George Yennimatas, who has close ties with powerful labour unions.

An engineer by training, Mr. Yennimatas, 54, is expected to help hold unions in line if Mr. Papandreu has to implement strict economic policies to fight double-digit inflation and deficits.

Dealers and bankers said they did not see Mr. Yennimatas as a major economic policy-maker but as an executor of Mr. Papandreu's decisions.

"Despite my personal esteem for Mr. Yennimatas, I see him more as an executor. He has no technical knowledge of such things," said Antonis Chalaris, treasurer at Banque National de Paris.

Mr. Yennimatas was in charge of the economy under an all-party government in 1988. His first task will be to put together the first Socialist budget in four years, which

must be submitted to parliament by Nov. 30.

He will find a huge shortfall in estimated revenues for 1993 and the question worrying Greek financial markets is how the Socialists will cover this gap. So far there has been no indication of how they will do this.

Mr. Yennimatas will also have to enforce the strict conditions set out in the Maastricht Treaty for the convergence of European Community economies.

Veteran diplomat Karolos Papoulias was sworn in as foreign minister. A lawyer by training, he excels in a quiet, behind-the-scenes approach to handling problems and has good relations with Greece's northern neighbours.

Gerassimos Arsenis, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology-trained economist, took defence.

Theodore Pangalos became alternate foreign minister with responsibility for EC relations and will head the effort to prepare Greece's EC presidency which starts in January.

Ageing film star Melina Mercouri returned to the Culture Ministry post she held in Mr. Papandreu's last government, which ruled from 1981 to 1989.

In Sunday's election Mr. Papandreu won with 46.9 per cent of the vote and 171 seats in the 300-seat parliament.

He has indicated he will get down to work quickly and try to erase the "black sheep" image that his previous administration had with Greece's

Western allies.

He must submit the 1994 budget in six weeks, prepare to take over the European Community presidency in January and make plans for a visit to Washington expected early next year.

Mr. Papandreu, whose frail health has raised questions over his ability to run the country, named his personal doctor Dimitris Kremastinos as health minister.

Mr. Papandreu said Wednesday that he will quickly scrap the defeated conservatives' ambitious privatisation programme and all their other "anti-democratic measures."

In a televised statement to his new cabinet, Mr. Papandreu said his government would not be vengeful but would immediately bring bills before parliament to overturn legislation enacted by the outgoing conservative administration.

Mr. Papandreu, 74, ordered his ministers to go directly to their respective ministries "to assess the damage" of three years of conservative rule.

He said among the bills which would be brought immediately to parliament was one stopping the privatisation of the State Telecommunications Company (OTE).

OTE was in the final stage of having 35 per cent and management rights sold to one of six bidding foreign companies for an expected \$1.5 billion. Mr. Papandreu has not said how he will make up for the lost revenue in the 1993 budget.

Scavengers jostle for spoiled food

MANILA (AFP) — The government burned thousands of cans of spoiled Chinese luncheon meat at a dumpsite here Tuesday, but the raging fire did not prevent dozens of impoverished scavengers from fighting to get at the food, witnesses said. The incident reflects the scale of poverty in the country, one of the major challenges confronting President Fidel Ramos' government. Customs agents warned slum dwellers of the garbage dump in suburban Malabon town not to eat the spoiled Ma Ling canned luncheon meat but their appeals fell on deaf ears, even when they told the crowd that dogs which had eaten it had died. The agents poured gasoline on the boxes and cans before torching them. But the fire failed to hinder throngs of scavengers who elbowed each other for a share of the spoils, some opening the cans and gobbling up the contents right there. Customs officials said the canned food had been stored in a warehouse for five years after syndicates attempted to smuggle it into the country.

Bangkok traffic cop flips out at Hell intersection

BANGKOK (AFP) — A stressed-out Bangkok traffic policeman was taken to a mental hospital after turning all the traffic lights at his intersection to green and dancing amid the ensuing chaos, newspapers reported Wednesday. The 25-year-old cop, stationed at one of the city's worst crossroads, nicknamed "Hell Intersection" by Bangkok motorists, was taken to a mental institution and diagnosed as suffering from severe mental illness, the reports said. Many of Bangkok's traffic policemen suffer from respiratory and hearing problems caused by critical levels of air and noise pollution. Some police booths at the more polluted intersections are even equipped with oxygen tanks for the relief of the long-suffering cops.

Snake invades operating theatre during surgery

DHAKA (R) — Panicked surgeons fled leaving a patient on the operating table with his stomach still gaping when a hissing cobra invaded the theatre, police said Wednesday. They said the doctors at a hospital in Barisal district returned and beat the snake to death. They said snakes had entered the hospital before but the incident Tuesday was first time one had ventured into the operating theatre. Hospital authorities were not available for comments.

Michael Jackson to perform in Dubai

DUBAI (R) — Pop superstar Michael Jackson will perform in the Gulf Arab Emirate of Dubai in mid-November as part of his "Dangerous" world tour, his sponsors said Wednesday. A statement issued by Pepsi Cola International said Jackson will perform to an estimated audience of 35,000 people at Dubai's Al-Maktoum Stadium in Al-Nasr Club. Jackson, who last Wednesday started the Latin American leg of his tour, will go to India after Dubai. Jackson has pledged to raise \$100 million for his Heal the World Foundation, which he created to fund youth projects, during the tour which has been dogged by allegations of child abuse by the singer.

Peking bans fireworks

PEKING (AFP) — A law passed here Tuesday bans setting off fireworks in Peking from Dec. 1, in a bid to end the annual tradition of lighting up the city's skies on Chinese New Year. The law was approved by the Peking Municipal Legislature, the Xinhua News Agency reported. For the moment, the law will only apply to downtown areas while suburbs will be exempt. A survey conducted earlier this year found that 84 per cent of the respondents supported the ban, although "quite a number of farmers and youngsters have opposed it," according to Xinhua. Official figures show that 2,462 fireworks-related injuries were reported since 1987 and some of the victims were blinded or crippled. During last year's new year's festivities, 544 people were injured and 208 fires reported.

Gunmen control Haiti; U.N. ponders sanctions

PORT-AU-PRINCE (R) — Gunmen waving automatic rifles and pistols patrolled the streets of Haiti's capital for a third day early Wednesday as Western diplomats pressed the U.N. to choke anti-democracy forces with tough economic sanctions.

Scattered shooting was heard in the city throughout the night, hours after hundreds of angry protesters forced a U.S. Navy ship with 200 engineers, construction workers and medics to give up a landing attempt and sail away.

Army leader General Raoul Cedras flatly refused to guarantee the safety of any international troops sent to Haiti under a U.N.-brokered peace accord.

This week's violent rampage, in which at least one person was killed and a foreign television crew was briefly kidnapped at gunpoint, drew a furious response from U.S. and U.N. officials.

U.S. President Bill Clinton called for tough and immediate economic trade sanctions to force Haiti's military rulers to comply with the U.N. accord signed in July. The plan was to have army leaders relinquish power Friday, and return democratically-elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power on Oct. 30.

The changes of Mr. Aristide returning from exile by the end of the month appeared to be growing dimmer, despite diplomats' public insistence the U.N. plan would proceed on schedule.

U.S. Ambassador Madeleine Albright told reporters late Tuesday she expected the U.N. Security Council to reimpose trade sanctions Wednesday.

But U.S. sources said it was not clear if Washington would ask the Council to draft new sanctions or re-impose the previous sanctions suspended in August. These included an arms and oil embargo and the freezing of some assets abroad.

Schoolchildren, shopkeepers and taxi drivers were forced off the streets of Haiti's capital city by bands of heavily-armed gunmen, known as "Attaches" because of their links to police. The Attaches are also blamed for a series of political assassinations of Aristide supporters in recent weeks.

Colin Granderson, chief of the U.N. human rights mission, said he feared for the safety of the nearly 300 human rights observers now in the country.

"If they can chase away the mighty Americans, they can chase away the less powerful civilian mission," Mr. Granderson said.

The fragile U.N. peace plan was under attack from several quarters.

Gunmen, some toting automatic rifles and machineguns, confidently roamed city streets,

NEWS IN BRIEF

Top Italian officer suspended

ROME (R) — Italian Defence Minister Fabio Fabbri ordered the suspension Wednesday of army General Franco Monticone, accused by his former mistress of planning a coup, the Defence Ministry said. In a statement, it said Mr. Fabbri had demanded Gen. Monticone leave his post as head of the Rapid Intervention Force "immediately."

Heavy fighting erupts in Cambodia

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (AFP) — Heavy fighting broke out in Cambodia to the south east of this border town Wednesday in what appeared to be an offensive by government forces against the Khmer Rouge heartland in western Cambodia. Sustained heavy artillery and rocket fire was clearly audible from here and a Thai officer on the border said the fighting was the heaviest in the area for several months, but emphasised it was still not clear which side started it. Though the fighting was heaviest in the morning it continued throughout the day and shelling could still be heard as darkness fell. There were no reports of casualties. About 300 civilians fled the Khmer Rouge-controlled refugee resettlement village of Yeah Ath and sought refuge in a school built by Thai army engineers along government-controlled Route 5, according to another Thai military source.

Indian quake toll put at 10,000

BOMBAY (AFP) — A powerful earthquake which rocked the western Indian state of Maharashtra last month killed nearly 10,000 people, well short of earlier toll estimate of 30,000 dead, the state chief minister said Wednesday. Sharad Pawar told a news conference here that 9,748 bodies had been recovered from the rubble in 80 quake-hit villages so far. "Village chiefs have told us that no more bodies are likely under the debris," Mr. Pawar said. "I've told the army that they can withdraw," he said, adding: "The army has been telling us that the troops have been idle for the past two days." The Indian government rushed troops to the earthquake zone following the Sept. 30 tremor to help with rescue operations and the recovery of bodies buried under tonnes of debris. Pawar also said designs for "quake proof" houses had been finalised and the Maharashtra state government had determined that sturdier homes would be needed in eight districts of Maharashtra state.

Pakistan bomb financed with aid

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The CIA has informed a congressional committee that U.S. and other international loans to Pakistan have freed up money for its nuclear weapons programme. The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs asked the intelligence agency how a country as poor as Pakistan could afford to develop a nuclear bomb. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) noted that Pakistan has received \$19 billion in aid from other countries and multilateral lending institutions such as the International Monetary Fund. "Loans and grants from both bilateral and multilateral aid agencies free money for Pakistan to spend on its nuclear programme," the CIA said in a written response made public in a committee report last week. The CIA said that of the \$19 billion in aid Pakistan received, \$2.7 billion were not designated for a specific purpose. It enabled Pakistan to finance civilian imports, "freeing an equivalent amount of funds to spend on the nuclear programme," the CIA said.

Pakistan crisis drags into 4th day

ISLAMABAD (AFP) — Pakistan's political crisis dragged into its fourth day Wednesday, with no resolution in sight in the battle between rival claimants to form a government, Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif. With two days before the first sitting of the new federal parliament Friday, Ms. Bhutto, who emerged as front runner in last week's national elections, still appeared likely to be able to muster enough support to form a government. But her position appeared to be complicated by rumours of a possible split in a potential ally, the Pakistan Muslim League-Junejo Group (PML-J). The PML-J, a breakaway group from Mr. Sharif's Pakistan Muslim League (PML) helped Ms. Bhutto perform unexpectedly well against Mr. Sharif in his electorally-vital home province of Punjab in provincial elections last weekend. Ms. Bhutto has admitted that without control of the Punjab she would be hamstrung in any effort to govern the country. In 1988-90, the last time she was premier, her lack of control of the province was decisive in stopping her from completing a full five-year term, she said.

U.K. police raid suspected bomb factory

LONDON (R) — Police said Tuesday they had found a suspected IRA bomb factory and enough high explosives to make up to 20 bombs during raids on houses in North London. The operation by the anti-terrorist squad was in an area where the Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to oust Britain from Northern Ireland, has planted about 10 bombs within the last two weeks.

Polish left forms coalition government

WARSAW (AFP) — Poland's former Communists formed a two-party coalition government Wednesday with their old Peasants Party allies, after negotiations with a third party collapsed.

Waldemar Pawlak, chairman of the Peasants Party (PSL), was put forth as the prime minister designate by the coalition whose other party is the ex-Communist Union of the Democratic Left (SLD).

The announcement came after more than three weeks of negotiations to form a government.

The coalition must now officially submit Mr. Pawlak's nomination to President Lech Walesa for his approval. Mr. Walesa however has insisted throughout the process that he be presented with three candidates, and not just one, for the prime minister's post.

The coalition accord was signed Wednesday in parliament after a last-minute pull-out by the Labour Union (UP). The smallest of the three leftist parties that won seats in legislative elections.

The Labour Union (UP) leader Ryszard Bugaj announced that his Social Democratic Party had withdrawn from the coalition negotiations, after a final round of talks Wednesday morning, owing to disagreement over the privatisation policy and the government's composition.

While the UP had pressed for a sharp cut-back in the privatisation programme of the outgoing government of Hanna Suchocka, the SLD wanted to press ahead with selling off certain state corporations.

Clinton: U.S. cannot shirk global challenges

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina (Agencies) — President Bill Clinton, under fire for his Haiti and Somalia policies, said Tuesday there were limits to what the United Nations can do but stressed the United States must not shirk global challenges.

"This is a world America has done so much to make, through two world wars, the civil war, the establishment of global economic and trading mechanism," he said in a speech before 45,000 people at the University of North Carolina.

Last week, Mr. Clinton tried to quell concerns in Congress about the U.S. role in the U.N. mission in Somalia by announcing a March 31 deadline for withdrawal of all American troops.

Earlier Tuesday, he announced a change in another United Nations mission — this time in Haiti.

Mr. Clinton suspended a military assistance mission to help restore democracy in Haiti and called for renewed economic sanctions against Haiti's military rulers. He ordered a navy ship carrying U.S. military advisers to leave

Port-Au-Prince, where armed gangs rampaged to prevent the ship from docking.

"The United Nations can do more good than ever before, but clearly there are limits to what outside forces can do to solve the severe internal problems of some countries," Mr. Clinton said, but he added:

"The United States cannot withdraw from the world we have done so much to make. "While this new world fulfils so many of our oldest dreams, it still presents us with new dangers," he said, noting the recent showdown in Moscow between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and hardliners in the dissolved parliament.

Turning to Somalia, Mr. Clinton said the African nation was a place "where some of our best young soldiers were killed or injured as they helped to save millions... from death, starvation and anarchy."

Mr. Clinton has come under increasing criticism in the U.S. Congress from Democrats as well as Republican leaders, following a bloody gun battle in Mogadishu last week in which 15 Americans were killed and 75 others wounded.

Public opinion polls also sug-

gest his Somalia and Haiti policies are increasingly unpopular, a USA Today/CNN Gallup poll published Tuesday found 59 per cent of the 1,019 adults surveyed disapproved of sending U.S. forces to Haiti.

Mr. Clinton turned his attention from Somalia and Haiti as he told Americans of his vision for a future with job, health and personal security for all.

In a rather disjointed speech Tuesday in honour of the 200th anniversary of the University of North Carolina, Mr. Clinton advocated "economic security, health security and personal security" free of the "ravages of violence."

The White House had scheduled the trip to North Carolina to counter charges that Mr. Clinton was losing touch with the people and failing to give a clear idea of the direction he wanted to take the country and the difficulties involved.

Exploding foreign policy crises have kept the former Arkansas governor from his preferred area of expertise: domestic policies and such issues as streamlining government, reforming the health care system and the fight

against juvenile delinquency.

A poll released Tuesday showed that Mr. Clinton's rise in the polls based on the early popularity of his health care reform was fragile. The number of Americans who approved of his presidency slid from 56 per cent two weeks ago to 50 per cent.

Mr. Clinton was keen to show that pressing world problems did not detract his attention from his foremost priorities on the domestic front and to remind people that his reforms, as bold as they might seem, related to a global vision of American society with the overriding theme of security.

If Americans were afraid of the changes he was proposing, he told thousands of students in the university stadium, it was because they felt "insecure" about their jobs, their health and their personal safety.

Recapping the main goals of his presidency, Mr. Clinton promised three things to all Americans: Economic security, life-time health security through adequate medical insurance, and personal security against rising crime and violence.

Short brings down the house with chess win

LONDON (R) — British chess challenger Nigel Short was back at work Wednesday preparing for his next game against Garry Kasparov after celebrating his first match victory over the world champion.

Short, 28, shrugged off a disastrous start Tuesday to regain his credibility as a serious title contender by winning the 16th game of the 24-game challenge.

The match resumes Thursday with Kasparov having the advantage of the white pieces and first move.

Kasparov, 30, still enjoys a commanding 10½ to 5½ lead after six wins, one loss and nine draws but Short has held him even over the last six games.

No player has ever come back to win a title match from six games behind, but Short's strong recent performances after falling three points behind after only four games has prompted even Kasparov to consider him the likely challenger in 1995.

Short celebrated his win with family and aides Tuesday night but on Wednesday morning he was back to serious preparation work for game 17.

English grandmaster Jonathan Speelman, one of Short's aides, told Reuters he believed Short could stage a serious comeback and make the score respectable.

"The next game will be crucial — that's why we will be hard at work today," Speelman said.

But the current bookmakers' odds are a better reflection of Short's chances of real success in the current contest.

Bookmakers William Hill slashed the odds against a Short victory in half, but he remains a 500-to-one underdog, in betting terms making Kasparov's dethronement about as likely as proof that Elvis Presley is still alive.

Kasparov still needs only two points to clinch the winner's 5/8ths share of the £1.7 million (\$2.5 million) purse provided by the Times of London newspaper.

The rival match sanctioned by world chess body, FIDE, is set to resume in the Indonesian capital Jakarta Saturday after

being suspended late last month due to financial and organisational problems.

Russian Anatoly Karpov leads that 24-game contest 7-5 over Dutchman Jan Timman.

FIDE disqualified Karpov and Short earlier this year after a dispute over match conditions and the players founded a breakaway professional chess association.

On Tuesday when the result of Short's win was official, a near-capacity audience erupted into cheers and applause that shook the Savoy Theatre in London.

"I was telling them over and over on the earphone commentary that this time he really was going to win and suddenly the hall shook and I heard this roar of — yeahhh," English international master Chris Ward said.

Short admitted in a press conference after the game that he got "absolutely nothing out of the opening" and expected the game to turn out in a boring draw.

The challenger confessed that his uncertain early play was the result of his loss in the previous game. "I was rather shaken by my last loss and didn't want to do anything drastic," Short said.

"But I was too embarrassed to offer a draw, and Kasparov was too ... so then it became interesting again," Short said.

Short denied that he felt this win marked the end of a psychological barrier. "I don't think I had a psychological barrier."

Asked to describe the feeling of beating the champion for the first time in seven years and the only second time in his career, Short said: "Good, I'd almost forgotten what it was like."

Short explained that he had not experienced by doubts about miffing this opportunity as he had so often earlier in the match.

"I think I had an advantage today. I only noticed I was completely winning just before the end," he said.

The match resumes Thursday with Kasparov having the advantage of the white pieces and first move.



SALONEN WINS PHAROAH'S RALLY. Finnish driver Timo Salonen (right) and his teammate celebrate their victory in the 4,000-kilometre long Pharaoh's Rally on top of their Citroen car in front of the Giza Pyramids Wednesday. Italy's Eddy Orioli won the motorcycle category on a Cagiva, after Spaniard Jordi Arcarons, who had led since the second day of the 11-day event, lost his way on another Cagiva in the final kilometres (AFP photo)

English fans held after rampage in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM (R) — Nearly 200 English soccer fans were arrested during running battles with police on the streets of Amsterdam overnight, a police spokesman said Wednesday.

Most of the 195 fans arrested Tuesday night and early Wednesday will be deported to Britain, a total of 48 other fans were ejected Monday and Tuesday after earlier trouble in the city and disturbances on a North Sea ferry.

"Most of them will find themselves on a boat back home," a police spokesman said, adding that a small number would be brought before the Dutch courts.

The English supporters had gathered in the Dutch capital ahead of Wednesday evening's World Cup qualifying match between England and the Netherlands in Rotterdam.

After heavy drinking in the central red light district of the city, they broke windows and attacked passers-by during the early evening.

Two policemen were injured in a confrontation with the fans before 350 riot police moved in to disperse them.

Glass littered the centre of Amsterdam from broken shop and car windows.

The Netherlands-England match could knock one of the sport's big names out of soccer's showcase World Cup event in the United States next year. It brings together two sets of supporters with an unenviable record of football hooliganism.

English fans are expected to travel from Amsterdam to Rotterdam by train to mix with supporters pouring off North Sea ferries from Britain throughout Wednesday.

The match is an all-ticket affair, with 4,900 seats allocated to the English Football Association. No tickets will be sold at the ground on match day.

British and Dutch police still expect between 1,000 and 1,800 English fans to make the trip without tickets.

Earlier Wednesday, Britain's interior minister condemned "predatory violence" by British soccer hooligans in the Netherlands, and said they should be banned from U.S. World Cup matches next year.

"I thoroughly deplore what has happened in Holland," Home Secretary Michael Howard told BBC Radio. "I very much hope that the Dutch authorities will charge those concerned with criminal offences."

Authorities in Rotterdam introduced an emergency regulation Wednesday to increase police powers against rioting English soccer fans, the deputy mayor of Rotterdam said.

Iraq feels pressure to qualify for World Cup, embarrass U.S.

DOHA (AP) — Iraq's soccer team can think of little but America and the chance to avenge Baghdad's Gulf War humiliation as it prepares for the World Cup's final Asian qualifying round.

The two top teams in this tournament advance to the finals next June and July in the United States. The championship venue offers a special incentive for Iraq.

"There is only one thought in our mind now. In fact this thought is in the mind of every Iraqi back home — we must qualify and go to America," said Iraqi coach Adnan Dirjal, once the top defender and captain of the national team.

"If we qualify, we know it will be the biggest slap the monster America will get," said Dirjal. "And then we will show the Americans that playing soccer is different from bombing Baghdad from the air."

The national soccer team is under tremendous pressure to qualify for the finals and embarrass America.

"Fight to the death and come back to Iraq with a visa for Uncle Sam's country ... the Iraqi people will accept nothing less than victory," said

the Al Baath Arriyadhi sports newspaper in Baghdad.

The pressure for vengeance extends also to Saudi Arabia, one of the other five teams at this tournament and the country where the massive U.S.-led multinational force assembled to drive Iraq out of Kuwait in February 1991.

"Our implacable enemy, the Saudis must be crushed before a television audience of millions around the world," said the Baghdad newspaper.

The other teams between Iraq and its dream are South Korea, Iran, North Korea and Japan.

Like most outfits in Iraq, the soccer team is made up mostly of soldiers and policemen.

The Iraqi Football Association, headed by President Saddam Hussein's son Uday, lists eight players from the air force and four from the police. It says three others are students and seven are civilians.

In Doha, Dirjal has kept the players under strict discipline. No outside phone calls are permitted, perhaps also to check any move to defect. The players are under instruction not to talk to anyone and go to bed early.

In its effort to reach Amer-

ica, the players trained hard before travelling to Doha. The regimen in Baghdad included running across sand dunes to increase endurance and swimming river currents to build strength. Legend also says a dip in either the Tigris or the Euphrates brings celestial blessings and strength.

Qualification does not necessarily mean Iraq will get the chance to play the United States in the finals. The 24 qualifying nations will be seeded and placed in six groups of four teams at the World Cup draw on Dec. 19 in Las Vegas, Nevada.

The question also arises: Will the United States let the Iraqis into the country?

Earlier this year, the U.S. State Department turned down an appeal to allow Libyan athletes into the country to participate in the World University Games, which was held in Buffalo, N.Y.

The State Department denied the Libyans visas because of the country's "links to terrorism."

The games' organizers, however, insisted that when Buffalo was selected in 1989, the government promised to let in all athletes who were scheduled to participate.

Soccer World Cup organizers got a similar promise from President Ronald Reagan in 1987. Reagan wrote a letter to FIFA promising full cooperation "in the areas of visas, work permits and customs" if the United States was awarded the World Cup.

"So far FIFA is concerned, the U.S. must allow all qualifying countries, period," said Frits Ahlstrom, the FIFA spokesman in Doha.

"We have no reason to believe that this will not be the case," Ahlstrom, of Denmark, said.

"The Iraqi team appears very, very serious to make it to the finals," he said of Iraqi preparedness in Doha.

Soccer is the No. 1 sport in Iraq where there are more than 500 soccer clubs. An estimated 100,000 people play in various tournaments — from the prestigious National League to village events.

Dirjal has tried to encourage his team's dreams by showing them videos of legendary players just before they go to bed.

"We will play total football and you wait for surprises," said Dirjal, without elaborating.

U.S. is out for experience against Mexico

WASHINGTON (APF) — The United States-Mexico football friendly here is about education, not revenge for America's 4-0 loss in the 1993 Gold Cup final, U.S. manager Bora Milutinovic said.

Mexico Manager Miguel Mejia Baron seconds that opinion, saying he brought his players to the match at RFK Stadium, one of the 1994 World Cup venues, for a taste of football in the United States.

"This game should be viewed as a warm-up, a friendly match," Baron said Tuesday.

"Some people may try to view this as a revenge match, but the earliest you can look at it that way is during the World Cup."

The only reason (the) game is being played is to prepare for the World Cup.

Mexico will be without six players from the side that beat the United States 4-0 in the smoggy, sweltering Azteca Stadium on July 25. But Baron said he believes the men he brought will be able to get the job done.

Milutinovic said they would provide a tough test.

"They use an aggressive, attacking style of play which is capable of producing many, many goals," he said.

Milutinovic, whose side gains automatic entry to the World Cup as the hosts, says his focus now is on preparing his relatively inexperienced players for next summer.

"To win, you need to know how to win," he said. "We need to train, we need to play, we need to improve. This is what we must do in 1993. Then we will be ready for 1994."

As in the Gold Cup final,

Milutinovic is relying on defender Cle Koonman, who plays in the Mexican League. He has also called up forward Ernie Stewart, who plays in the Netherlands.

Milutinovic did say he would like to see his side score more goals than they have in their last three encounters with Mexican teams.

Before the 0-4 loss in Mexico City, Milutinovic's teams had lost two 0-1 games to Mexican teams.

"Now, I think it is time to score against Mexico," Milutinovic said.

Seles attacker freed

HAMBURG, Germany (R) — The man who admitted stabbing tennis star Monica Seles was given a two-year suspended sentence Wednesday for causing her grievous bodily harm.

Guenter Parche has admitted stabbing tennis star Monica Seles with a kitchen knife last April was described by a court-appointed expert Wednesday as an abnormal loner who refused to talk about sex.

Doctor Wolfgang Pinksi told the Hamburg court Mr. Parche who says he attacked Seles because he adored her rival Steffi Graf, was "a highly abnormal personality" who

was shy, polite and fearful.

Mr. Parche, a lathe operator, was a loner who "broke off the conversation whenever sexuality was mentioned," the physician said.

"He is a man who could go into a corner and go on with his life unnoticed," said Dr. Pinksi, a psychology and neurology expert who interviewed the 39-year-old Parche in jail.

The balding and soft-spoken defendant confessed on the first day of proceedings Tuesday that he had plunged a knife into Seles' back during a tournament in Hamburg because she had replaced Graf as the world's top woman player.

Seles, who was stabbed in the back, was hospitalized for several days and underwent surgery to remove the knife.

Parche was released from jail Wednesday after serving a 10-day pre-trial detention.

He was released on a two-year suspended sentence, which means he will not go to prison unless he commits another crime within that period.

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Jays beat Sox to win American League championship

CHICAGO (R) — The Toronto Blue Jays beat the Chicago White Sox 6-3 to win the American League pennant for the second consecutive year.

Blue Jay Fitter Dave Stewart, who gave up just four hits in 7-1/3 innings, was named the Most Valuable Player in the American League Championship Series (ALCS).

Stewart, who is 8-0 in ALCS games, also won the award in 1990.

Pat Border drove in three runs for the Blue Jays, who won the best-of-seven series four games to two, notching victories in all three games in Chicago's Comiskey Park.

Stewart again outdueled Alex Fernandez, whom he beat in game two.

Stewart, who walked four

and struck out three, took a three-hitter into the eighth and retired leadoff hitter Joey Cora.

But Frank Thomas singled and Robin Ventura sent a liner foul down the right-field line.

Duane Ward, who allowed a homer to Ventura in game five, replaced Stewart and fanned Ventura and Ellis Burks.

Devon White hit a solo homer and Paul Molitor drilled a two-run triple in a three-run ninth to provide a cushion for Ward, who allowed a solo homer by Warren Newson in the bottom of the inning but still recorded his second save of the series, sealing Toronto's second consecutive pennant.

The defending champions will open the World Series at home Saturday night against

either the Philadelphia Phillies or the Atlanta Braves. The Phillies hold a three-games-two-to lead in the National League Championship Series.

"They gave me a chance to get in another World Series and I'm grateful for that," said Stewart, who reached the fall classic in 1990 with the Oakland Athletics. "It's just being in the right place at the right time."

"I'm just out there having fun, living the dream, playing a child's game as an adult," he said. "The situations I've been through time and time again as a kid in my mind. So when the reality hits, it's not as difficult to perform."

"I enjoy the fact that I'm sitting here and they're going home," Stewart said. "There is

nothing that compares to winning."

Toronto manager Cito Gaston said: "We really don't care who we play in the series."

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NORTH
♠ A 9 4 3
♥ K J 4
♦ 7 5 3
♣ 6 5 2

WEST
♠ Q 10 8 7 5
♥ 8 7 2
♦ 4
♣ K 10 9 7

EAST
♠ K J 2
♥ A Q 10 9 6
♦ Q 10 9
♣ Q J

SOUTH
♠ 5 3
♥ A K J 8 6 2
♦ A 8 4 3

The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♣ 2 ♣ Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♣
Forget about the auction—East-West were far too cautious. Follow the play of this hand. South's overcall of two diamonds was passed out, and all that remains is to make eight tricks. At the end, decide whether anyone made an error and, if so, who and what?

East captured dummy's jack of hearts with the queen and shifted to the queen of clubs. Declarer ducked the first club, won the continuation and cashed the ace and king of trumps. Leaving the master trump

outstanding, declarer conceded a club. West won and reverted to hearts, the king losing to the ace. East cashed the queen of diamonds, extracting the table's last fang and exited with a spade. Declarer still had to surrender another club trick, taking in all two hearts; three clubs and a trump—down one.

Now it's up to you. What do you think of the play?

It looks normal enough. East might have done better to shift to a spade at trick two, attacking dummy's entry, but that posed considerable risk and can hardly be described as an error. As the play went, however, South was guilty of a major misdeed.

With nine trumps in the combined hands missing the queen, it is normally correct to play for the drop—"eight ever, nine never"—but here circumstances dictated otherwise. After winning the ace of clubs, declarer should have cashed the ace of diamonds, crossed to dummy with the ace of spades and taken the trump finesse. As the cards lie, it wins and all's well. But if it loses, the contract is still safe: Declarer will be able to ruff the fourth club in dummy and eliminate the potential third loser in that suit.

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Yeltsin says Russia, Japan headed for normal relations

TOKYO (R) — Russian President Boris Yeltsin flew home Wednesday after a historic visit to Japan hailed by both sides as a success in thawing decades of cold war hostility.

Mr. Yeltsin praised the cooperative stance of new Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, who refrained from insisting on a Russian pledge to return four islands seized by Soviet troops in the last days of World War II.

The territorial dispute has soured relations ever since. Japan has refused to sign a peace treaty formally ending the war, or extend large-scale bilateral aid to Russia until it agrees to hand back the islands.

In a joint communique after the end of Mr. Yeltsin's three-day visit, the two sides agreed on three principles in future territorial negotiations — historical and legal facts, all past treaties and documents and law and justice.

"This groundwork, described as an 'effort to overcome the legacy of totalitarianism' in the preamble of the communique, would have been impossible in our ties with the Soviet Union," a Japanese Foreign Ministry official told reporters.

"This is a good start, a new page in bilateral ties."

Mr. Hosokawa told a news conference: "President Yeltsin's visit has opened the first page towards normalising relations... we've established the foundation for new (territorial) negotiations."

Mr. Yeltsin went home without new promises of economic aid but appeared content with Japan's promise to deliver aid it had promised earlier but still pending.

"This visit has finally opened

up the way towards solving our (territorial) problem," Mr. Yeltsin told the news conference. "Our two countries are growing closer psychologically and in the end we will be able to resolve the (islands dispute)."

Mr. Yeltsin said he told Mr. Hosokawa Russia would honour its treaties with Japan. "We will (solve our problem) by realising these facts," he said.

The president said he and Mr. Hosokawa agreed to continue negotiations in Moscow on the islands at a date to be worked out through diplomatic channels. "This issue cannot be solved in one meeting," he said.

Mr. Yeltsin, who twice cancelled Tokyo visits in the past year over the former conservative government's intransigent line, said much credit for success this time went to Mr. Hosokawa, liberal head of a two-month-old coalition government.

"This visit became possible because Japan has begun to consider political and economic issues separately," he said. "Another factor is that the new prime minister has taken a new political stance."

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Tokyo's new guiding principle in relations would be one of "balanced expansion" in political and economic ties.

"The principle of 'indivisibility' of politics and economics has evolved into balanced expansion," a senior official told reporters in answers to a question.

Mr. Hosokawa told the news conference Mr. Yeltsin had agreed to honour a 1956 joint declaration in which the Soviet Union said it was ready to

negotiate return of the two smaller islands.

The future of the other two was to be left to later negotiations.

"President Yeltsin has said Russia will abide by all international pacts agreed to in the past and this naturally includes the 1956 pact," Mr. Hosokawa said.

"I asked him about that in our meeting yesterday, whether his promise to honour all past pacts included the 1956 one, and he said that's what he meant."

While Japan had hoped Mr. Yeltsin would agree to include the 1956 agreement in the communique, it had to settle for a named reference to all four islands.

The two leaders said in the document they had undertaken "serious negotiations" on the future of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai group and would continue talks in order to sign a peace treaty as soon as possible.

Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Hosokawa also signed an economic communique, and 16 documents paving the way for increased financial and technical links.

Japan and Russia, according to the economic statement, agreed to boost cooperation in 11 economic sectors, including banking, energy, steel, timber, telecommunications and conversion of military facilities to civilian use.

Among the 16 documents were three pacts creating legal framework for delivery of Japanese aid promised in the past. Japan, which has delivered only about 10 per cent of the \$4.6 billion it has pledged, offered no new economic assistance.



Russian President Boris Yeltsin (left) exchanges pens with Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa at the Akasaka guest house after signing a joint declaration Wednesday (AFP photo)

Israel did not transfer U.S. technology to China—Rabin

PEKING (AFP) — Israel has never transferred U.S. military technology to China, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Wednesday in Peking.

Mr. Rabin said the question of China's arms sales to the Middle East was raised in talks with Chinese leaders.

At a press conference prior to his departure from the Chinese capital for Shanghai, Mr. Rabin said: "We have never, I stress never, done anything against U.S. law. We have not transmitted high-tech we received from the United States."

U.S. State Department spokesman Michael McCurry said Tuesday in Washington that the United States had called for explanations from Israel regarding transfers of U.S. military technology to China.

The New York Times said, citing a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) report, that Israel had sold "billions of dollars" in arms to China over a period of some 10 years, mainly tanks, air-to-air missiles

and aircraft.

"We are not stupid enough to endanger \$3 billion in civil and military grants every year from the United States," Mr. Rabin said, adding the "billions of dollars" quoted by the New York Times was "total nonsense."

He said Israel's total exports to China last year were worth about \$60 million.

His reaction to the arms sale allegations was also carried by the official Chinese news agency Xinhua.

Mr. Rabin is the first Israeli head of government to come to Peking since the country established diplomatic relations in January 1992 with China, which has long had ties with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and maintains relations with several countries in the Middle East.

China's military and nuclear cooperation with Syria, Iraq and especially Iran, remains a chief source of Sino-Israeli friction.

"All the issues related to peace negotiations and to the arms race (in the Middle East) have been raised and discussed," Mr. Rabin said, adding he did "not want to go into details."

Israel's main fear is Iran, China had promised in May during a visit by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres that it would no longer sell missiles to Iran or Syria.

However, nuclear cooperation between Peking and Tehran, purely to meet civilian energy needs, according to China, continues to trouble Israel.

Israeli embassy press attache Eyal Propper said: "The nuclear policy of Iran is the main threat to us."

Regarding negotiations which began Wednesday in Egypt between Israel and the PLO, Mr. Rabin said the talks would be "a test case" for the accord on Palestinian autonomy.

Mr. Rabin said his China visit had given "a new basis and created a new atmosphere" for Sino-Israeli cooperation.

Likud has own map to accept peace deal

The Times of London

ISRAEL's right-wing opposition leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, is drawing up secret plans to accept the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) peace agreement and offer Palestinian self-rule in some areas of the occupied territories.

In a dramatic policy reversal, aimed at ending his Likud party's falling popularity and political isolation, the notoriously hawkish leader has decided to drop his outright objection to the Gaza-Jericho first agreement signed last month in Washington.

Although Mr. Netanyahu would not comment publicly about his change of position, senior Likud officials said that the party's hard pressed leader would unveil his proposal, complete with a detailed map, during next week's meeting of Likud's central committee.

If the plan is accepted it would amount to an extraordinary ideological shift for a party built around the concept that it will always defend the "territorial integrity of Eretz Israel," including the territories captured and occupied, particularly the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The move is seen as a desperate attempt by the once-dominant party to move back to the centre of Israeli politics after a crushing poll defeat last year.

"That phase is over. We now have a new position that is more positive and more realistic," said one official close to Mr. Netanyahu, who now appears to have dumped his extreme-nationalist allies.

Likud will propose dividing the occupied territories into Palestinian autonomous areas and Israeli security zones. The plan would grant self-rule in the main Arab populations centres, like Gaza Strip and the West Bank towns, while Israel would maintain control over the Jewish settlements and all the border areas.

UAE blames Indians for spread of prostitution, AIDS

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AFP) — The small Gulf Emirate of Dubai is blaming Indian prostitutes for the spread of the acquired immune-deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Dubai's police commander, Brigadier Dahi Khalaf, was quoted as saying that many women were coming on visit visas to become prostitutes, attracted by the high income in the oil-rich emirate.

"Statistics show that 82.2 per cent of those jailed on charges of running prostitution houses are Indians, nine per cent Bangladeshis, two per cent Pakistanis, 4.9 per cent Syrians and less than one per cent Lebanese," he said in a press comments published in the local press. He said 20 of the 24 people expelled this year after they tested positive for the human immune-deficiency virus (HIV) were Indians and the rest included Pakistanis and Ugandans.

The police chief also blamed lax punishment against prostitution and abuse of immigration laws by airport authorities in one of the seven sheikhdoms making up the United Arab Emirates (UAE). He did not name the airport but called for prosecuting those responsible. More than 700,000 Indians and Pakistanis live in the UAE. The UAE said it had detected more than 1,000 cases of people contaminated by the AIDS virus last year.

Henry Moore's daughter lays claim to fortune

LONDON (AFP) — Mary Danowski, daughter of sculptor Henry Moore, laid claim Tuesday to part the multi-million pound fortune in art works held by the Henry Moore Foundation, since her father's death seven years ago.

Ms. Danowski, 46, went to the high court for a ruling that the artists' unsold non-commercial sculptures and other works, executed in the last ten years of his life, remained his personal property and not the property of the foundation. The Henry Moore Foundation, set up by the sculptor in 1976 to promote and encourage public appreciation of sculpture, said that it owned the works under an agreement the sculptor signed with the foundation in 1977. Danowski's counsel said that interpretation of the agreement between Moore and the foundation was at the centre of the case. Moore, described in the hearing as "arguably the greatest sculptor of this century", died in August 1986, aged 88, leaving his estate to his wife Irina. When she died three years later she left everything to Ms. Danowski, the couple's only child, and to Ms. Danowski's three children. Ms. Danowski's counsel asked the court to rule that the work in dispute — an undisclosed amount but said to number in the hundreds — remained in Henry Moore's ownership and did not automatically become the property of the foundation.

Smokers lobby U.K. health minister

LONDON (AFP) — British smokers lobbied Health Secretary Virginia Bottomley for guarantees of equal treatment by the National Health Service (NHS), where some doctors are refusing to accept patients who fail to give up the habit. "The freely chosen lifestyle of a patient is an unacceptable means of determining eligibility for medical tests and treatment," said Lord Harris of High Cross. He is chairman of FORST (Freedom Organisation For the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco), which has the backing of some lawyers and doctors and members of parliament. Lord Harris said: "It must worry many people that treatment under the NHS is becoming subject to a doctor's opinion of the patient's lifestyle. We strongly oppose such discrimination and invite Mrs. Bottomley to condemn it as well." In an open letter to the minister, Lord Harris asked: "Would you countenance the refusal of treatment for patients with AIDS, or venereal diseases? Or illnesses caused by too much alcohol or overeating? Or those with injuries sustained during sporting activities?" The issue flared dramatically in August when a 47-year-old man died of a heart attack after a hospital refused to carry out a heart operation because he still smoked.

Socialist party boycott plunges Yemen into crisis

SANAA (R) — Yemen sank into a new political crisis Wednesday when the Aden-based Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) that dominates southern Yemen boycotted the swearing-in of a new presidential council.

The boycott indefinitely delayed the widely expected reelection of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the northern Yemeni leader who with the YSP engineered the merger of North and South Yemen in 1990.

Members of parliament and diplomats waited for two hours for the swearing in of the five-member council and election of a new president.

They were told it was postponed because the YSP's two

representatives on the council, Vice-President Ali Salem Ali Baidh and Saleh Mohammad, had failed to show up.

Political sources said the two remained in their Aden stronghold. The party, which once ruled South Yemen, came second in Yemen's first parliamentary elections this year.

Mr. Baidh, who has been vice-president since North and South Yemen merged in 1990, has stayed away from Sanaa since July. He has been at odds with President Saleh since a new government in May brought the Islamist Islah Party into the governing coalition with the YSP and Mr. Saleh's General People's Congress (GPC).

Israeli forces kill 7 guerrillas in Lebanon

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (R) — Israeli forces killed three Palestinian guerrillas who infiltrated Israel's "security zone" in South Lebanon on their way to attack northern Israel late Tuesday, security sources said on Wednesday.

The latest killings brought the guerrilla death toll to seven in the past five days.

They said that shortly before midnight Israeli forces and their militia allies fired tank and artillery shells at a squad of guerrillas in the Qantara area just inside the unilateral "security zone," which extends 15 kilometres into Lebanon.

Three guerrillas armed with machineguns, hand grenades, anti-tank missiles and explosive charges were killed.

The Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said in a statement that one of its guerrilla units on its way to attack targets in northern Israel was ambushed inside the "security zone."

It said a fierce battle raged but gave no further details. Israeli military sources said the three were killed after attacking Israel's militia allies, the South Lebanon Army (SLA), but the Lebanese security sources in the zone said the guerrillas failed to attack before they were spotted.

SLA militiamen searched Wednesday for other guerrillas who might have slipped into the zone, the sources said.

Israeli and SLA gunners also fired 150 artillery shells on Wednesday around Braachit, Shaqra and Zibqine villages, where pro-Iranian Hizbollah guerrillas are active north of the zone.

Palestinian and pro-Iranian Lebanese guerrillas have launched more than 30 attacks on Israeli and SLA forces in the zone since Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel signed a peace agreement in Washington on Sept. 13.

Since then Palestinian guerrillas trying to sabotage the agreement, including a PFLP guerrilla on a jet ski, have twice attempted to infiltrate northern Israel.

Israeli military sources said on Wednesday that Israeli soldiers had killed three guerrillas north of the zone after a chase lasting several days.

The three militants, members of the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine (IJP), wounded an Israeli soldier last Thursday when they fired across the border on an army patrol in northern Israel.

team who met Abdel Baset Ali Mohammad, Al Megrahi and Amin Khalifa Fhimah in Tripoli last weekend, said he was speaking with full instructions from them.

The lawyers had previously said they had advised their clients not to agree to stand trial in Scotland for the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am Boeing 747 that killed 270 people unless various guarantees of a fair trial were given.

The British Foreign Office said the Duff statement made no difference to the Western demands that the two be handed over.

"The position remains the same that we expect Libya to comply fully and unconditionally with Security Council resolutions," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

"If they do not, further measures will be imposed in finance, oil-related and technology areas," he added.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has refused to hand them over to U.S. and British authorities but has said he would not stand in their way if they were to surrender voluntarily.

Another member of the defence team, Lord Macaulay of Bragar, said on Tuesday the suspects had sought assurances about criminal trials in Scotland that he could not give.

Mr. Duff said the men's main concern was that it would not be possible to find a Scottish or American jury whose views had not been tainted by prejudicial pre-trial publicity.

He said they were willing to answer the charges.

"They are extremely concerned to establish their innocence," Mr. Duff said. "They are confident they can do so, given a proper opportunity to

prepare their case and present it before an impartial tribunal."

Britain and the United States issued arrest warrants for the two men in November 1991.

Libya's refusal to surrender them led to imposition of U.N. sanctions. Tougher measures had been threatened if they were not handed over by Oct. 1 (see page 2).

Mr. Duff said that in the absence of an extradition treaty, the men were fully entitled to remain in Libya, even though Libya had urged them to surrender for trial in Scotland.

"The United Kingdom and U.S. governments are trying to bully Libya through the United Nations into violating the rights these two men have to remain in their own country," he said.

King: Peace must reflect on people's life

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by all so that the monotheistic religions will not only come together but will (also) manifest God's will in making Jerusalem that important to all of us in a way that has never happened before."

At the same time, he said, the Palestinian-Israeli peace talks would also have to tackle the issue of Jerusalem so that the Holy City "will... represent true peace between the two peoples."

He criticised a recent Israeli court ruling on repair of Islamic holy places in Jerusalem, particularly the Haram Al Sharif complex which houses the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques.

"We hope that it would not lead to something more dangerous and could be a threat to the peace process," the King said. However, Jordan "will continue to carry out our duties and look after our holy places until such time an acceptable solution is found for all."

The King said he was "very pleased" with the outcome of the recent visit to the U.S. and several European capitals by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. "I am very hopeful that we will continue to do whatever we can to establish a just and compre-

hensive peace because, once again, to have it mean something it has to affect people and that is what we are seeking right now."

He reiterated that to discuss the idea of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation was premature at this point in time. But in the interim, he said, "we will work very, very closely together... in a manner that will dispel any illusions or ideas that existed until a short while ago that Jordan had ambitions in the occupied territories, on Palestinian soil."

"Jordan is a partner, nothing else, seeking for the Palestinians to recover their rights," he added. "For the structure to last, whatever it is, we have to work in a way that causes people to feel the results..."

The King said there were signs of improvement in Jordan's ties with the Gulf states. "We believe that there are good feelings indicating that (reconciliation) will be happening before long."

"We are always trying to help stability, peace security and progress," the King said.

The King expressed concern over the welfare of the people of Iraq. "We are worried about Iraq... the people of Iraq," he said, noting that a recent U.N. report indicated that up to one million children could die in Iraq as a result of the lack of

medicine and other essentials.

"What I wish for Iraq is national reconciliation, democracy, pluralism, respect for human rights," he said. "My concern is not, and has never been, with individuals; my concern has always been with people."

The King said he believed that the Nov. 8 elections in Jordan "will be very, very interesting."

Asked whether he would consider an elected government from the new Parliament, the King said the overabundance of political parties in the Kingdom precluded such an immediate possibility.

"I believe that it will probably be the next elections, four years from now, or maybe eight years from now, until we see what will actually happen," the King said. "A dwindling of the number of these parties probably to a reasonable few that will have the support and will be able to present the kind of programmes — maybe will be necessary."

The King paid tribute to Jordan's "very important role" in the region and to Jordan-Japanese relations. "I certainly hope that we can work closely together and I can see that Japan has a great impact in terms of stabilising this region."

Jordan stresses 194

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Washington to discuss ways of contributing to the development of the Middle East, Mr. Duff said the forum was an important step because the donors pledged to provide assistance for a peaceful future for the Palestinians and the other Arab parties.

But, Mr. Duff said, the fate of this step would remain much in doubt unless it is translated into practical moves for the benefit of the victims of the long conflict.

Mark Beyron, the chairman of the working group on refugees, said the three-day meeting would work out some plans to provide health, education and vocational training for refugees mainly in the occupied territories, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

He said the working group, a forum of the U.S.-Russian sponsored Middle East peace talks, would implement the plans over the next 12 to 13 months.

The Canadian chairman of the group also said the peace accord signed by the PLO and Israel in Washington last month will consolidate efforts of the working group which started in Ottawa, Canada, last year.

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